REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.230.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

	In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
For Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	26	31
Quarterly	13	16
Monthly	5	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

	In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
For Annum	Rs. 52	Rs. 57
Half-yearly	29	35
Quarterly	16	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under a contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MECCA, 1,469 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. Johnson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th June at 2 P.M.

	June 1875.		July 1875.
Leave:	BOMBAY 26	Leaves Alleppey	10
,,	Cannanore 27	,, Mangalore	10
,,	Narrakeel ..... July 1	,, Coconada	11
,,	Alleppey 2	,, Visagapatam	12
,,	Tellicherry 2	,, Bimlipatam	12
,,	Colombo 3	,, Gopalpore	1
,,	Nagapatam 6	Fairs Point	
,,	Pondicherry 7	Arrives CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilliatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchem, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BURREH, and occasionally at BAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

	June 1875.		July 1875.
Leaves	BOMBAY 30	Leave:	BUSHEH 19
,,	Kurrachee ..... July 4	,,	Mahomerah 19
,,	Muscat 7	,,	Fao 19
,,	Bunder Abbas 9	,,	Bushire 21
,,	Linga 11	,,	Linga 27
,,	Baharein 12	,,	Bunder Abbas 27
,,	Bushire 15	,,	Jask 28
,,	Fao 15	,,	Muscat 29
,,	Mahomerah 15	,,	Kurrachee ..... Aug. 3
Arrive	BUSHEH 16	Arrive	BOMBAY 6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 549 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1080Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	62	38	14-10	

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Without food.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25TH JUNE.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Many, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY..... Rs. 360,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. EUROPA,

arrived from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents r. n. Europa.

Bombay, 21st June 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE: Captain. Tons. H.P. June.

Vessel.			
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2383	400 28th—Suez, &c.
			July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600 2nd—Southampton.
KAISER-I-HIND	G. J. Babot	2699	450 9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500 16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	3128	400 23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600 30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,982 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th June 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship PERA, 2,110 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain R. Meynyer, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 26th June, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING 19TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA, 2,177 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 19th July. The Steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 10½ knots on the outward voyage and may be depended on to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the CALEDONIA, 2,125 Tons, 424 H.P., on the 16th August, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 250	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Ag nts.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 25TH JUNE.

THE Fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,8 2 Tons Gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First and Second Cabin accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE are as follows :—

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd Ditto ditto	£30
1st CLASS TO SUEZ	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE of Woollencloth cuttings, Selvages, Helmets, Frocks, Trousers, Waterproof Coats, &c., at the Clothing Office, Clermont, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the Superintendent of Army Clothing to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 P.M., at the above-mentioned place, the condemned stores of the army clothing, consisting of wicker Helmets covered, serge frocks, tartan trousers, water-proof coats, hats, and leggings, bales, cloth cuttings and selvages, great coats, capes, and cloaks, &c.

A deposit of Rs 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the delivery of the goods will be taken within three days from the day of sale on making the payment thereof.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A variety of Miscellaneous articles comprising of glass crockery and plated ware, large musical boxes, magic lanterns, spirit levels, electric battery, cakes of scented soap, remnant pieces of woollencloths, coloy white and coloured flannel alpacca merino, brown holland, Bengal silk, pictures in frames.

Blackwood carved furniture, consisting of carved circular, camp, side, dressing and pier tables, carved chiffonier, teapoys, China chest of drawers, cloths presses, cupboard, 4 posts blackwood and iron painted bedstead.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder on account of the un-writers of "New Castle."

H S & S Co.—125 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.
H S P & Co.—99 ,, do. do. do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "CLIVE,"

arrived from Liverpool, are requested TO PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILL OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDER for our inspection and countersignature, and also to send off BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand. Should the Consignees' boats not be alongside when the Goods are ready for delivery, the same will be landed at Consignees risk and expense. No CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Agents, s.s. Clive.

Bombay, 24th June, 1875.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to the 28th instant, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON PIPES, BENDS, and various SPECIAL CASTINGS.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of the Municipal Workshop on the Esplanade. By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, 23rd June 1875.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of ESSOOFALLY HEBTOOLLA Late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

FAZULABHOY HEBTOOLLA AND SALLAYBHOY HEBTOOLLA, Brothers of the deceased, the Guardians and next friends of his Infant Children ..... Applicants.

Notice is hereby given that an Application for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION LIMITED to the ESTATE of ESSOOFALLY HEBTOOLLA, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by FAZULABHOY HEBTOOLLA and SALLAYBHOY HEBTOOLLA, brothers of the said deceased, the Guardians and next friends of his Infant Children —ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.

Dated this 23rd day of June 1875.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Applicants' Proctors.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.—The ANNUAL

GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY ASSOCIATION will be held, at 5-30 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the residence of Sir JAMUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY, Kt., C.S.I., Girgaum.

Business.

1.—The Sixth and Seventh Annual Reports of the Managing Committee for the years 1873 and 1874 will be submitted for adoption.

2.—Accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Association from 1st January 1873 to 31st December 1874.

3.—Triennial Election of a Committee of Management.

Members, Subscribers, and Friends of the Association are REQUESTED to ATTEND.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay Association Rooms, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd June 1875.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—MEMBERS who intend to PLAY during this MONSOON and GENTLEMEN who wish to JOIN the CLUB are requested to SEND their NAMES to Mr. R. S. CAMPBELL, Graham's Buildings, Fort, AT ONCE.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Football Club.

22nd June, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BADHAM AND CO.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE HEELS AND FEET.

Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz. Rs.	8 0
Superfine do	,,	13 8
Balbriggan very fine	,,	19 0
Balbriggan embossed Silk	,,	32 0
Brown Cotton with Coloured Stripes	,,	18 0
Heather Coloured Stripes	,,	18 0

LISLE THREAD SOCKS.

Best Brown Thread, Double Heels and Feet	Per doz. Rs.	22 0
Brown Lisle, with neat Fancy Stripes	,,	22 0

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Fancy Stripes	Per doz. Rs.	16 8
Fine Red Dash Striped	,,	24 0
Superfine Silver Grey	,,	20 0
Light Sawn	,,	20 0
Brown	,,	20 0
Fancy Colours	,,	18 8
Shetland Lamb's Wool	,,	28 0
Ribbed hand-knitted Grey Lamb's Wool	,,	38 0

KNICKER BOCKER STOCKINGS.

Heather and other Shades.

Gentleman's hand-woven, assort d shades per pair	Rs.	5 8 6 8

FOR DRESS WEAR.

Black Silk Socks	Rs.	8 8
Scarlet do.		8 8

BATHING DRAWERS.

Heather Mixed Cotton, Cotton	Rs.	2 8
Fancy Striped do.		2 8

GENTLEMEN'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS THIN GAUZE MERINO.

No. 44 Fine Gauze Vests Half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest	34	36	40
	Rs. 2-4	2-8	2-12

17 fine Gauze Vests, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in Inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 3-8	4	4-8	5	5-8

The two above are the best Banian we can procure at a reasonable price, and stand Indian washing well.

40 Gauze Merino Vests, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 4	4-8	5-0	5-8	6-8

This 40 Gauze is the finest Merino we have.

32 Indian Gauze Vest, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 5-8	6-0	6-8	7	7-8

These Banians are made of silk and wool, and have always been considered the best for Indian wear.

Summer Merino Vests each.

Size of Chest in inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 5	5-8	6	6	6-8

These Banians are worn in England during the summer and autumn months. They are very suitable for the Bombay cold season.

GENTLEMEN'S COTTON AND MERINO PANTS, DOUBLE SEATED.

Brown Dress Cotton Pants.

Inches (Waist)	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 4-8	5-8	5-8	5-8

Superior Merino.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 6-0	6-8	7	7-8	8

The above are double-seated and suitable for hard riding.

Self Grey Merino each.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 6	6-8	7	7-8	8

Double seated as above.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS.

Ladies' White Cotton extra fashioned double Heels and Feet	In.	8½	9½ 10
	Rs.	12-8	13-8 15-8
		per dozen.	
Ladies' 2 Thread Balbrigan double Heels and Feet. A thoroughly serviceable Stocking	In.	8½	9½ 10
	Rs.	16 8	18-0 20-0
		per dozen.	

LADIES' LISLE THREAD STOCKINGS.

Fine Lisle Extra Fashioned	In.	8½	9½
	Rs.	18	18-8
Ladies' Fine Thread ..... Wove Double Welt and Feet	In.	8½	9½
	Rs.	25	26 27-8

LADIES' HEATHER RIBBED STOCKINGS.

Ladies' Heather Ribbed 4 Thread. These we recommend for the Rains	In.	8½	9½
	Rs.	20	21

GIRLS' HEATHER RIBBED COTTON.

These we recommend for the rains.

Inches	6	7	7½	8	8½
	Rs. 18	18-8	19	19-8	20 per dozen.

Girls' Heather Merino, for Steamer or Mofussil wear.

Inches	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½
	Rs. 8-8	9	9-8	10	10-8	11 per dozen.

CHILDREN'S SOCKS.

Fine White Cotton Socks, Double Heels and Feet.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7
	Rs. 6-8	7	7-8	8	8-8 per doz.

Extra Super White Cotton Socks, Fashioned.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7
	Rs. 8-8	9	9-8	10	10-8 per doz.

Heather Merino Socks, mixed dark colours.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7
	Rs. 8	8-8	9	10	10-8

LADIES' MERINO UNDER VESTS.

Ladies' Gauze Merino Under-Vests, low necks and short sleeves, made expressly for Indian wear	Rs.	4-8, 5 5 8
Ladies' Gauze Under-Vests, Merino 2 Thread, Extra Finished	Rs.	5, 7-8 6 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at Graham's Buildings, at ½ past 5 o'clock.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

21st June, 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMEDIATE SALE—Grand PIANO 400 Rupees. Mail Phaeton (new) Horse, Harness, 650 Rupees. Apply to Dr. CRANE, R. A., Colaba.

WANTED, a situation as Superintendent, Supervisor, or Clerk of Works. The applicant is thoroughly conversant with the construction of Engineering works, a good practical Mechanic, and well versed in Hindoostanee. Salary no object. Address, B.J., care of Station Master, B.I.R., Jubbulpoor.

WANTED TO RENT, without the Fort, a ROOM or GODOWN 150 feet by 40 feet, with access at hand available for the ERECTION of a STEAM ENGINE. Apply with full particulars to "E. Z.," at the Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

MRS. BARNES, daughter of Mrs. Laurence, and trained by her as NURSE, has lately returned from England where, after attending Queen Charlotte's Hospital, she obtained a DIPLOMA as MIDWIFE, is now OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS in Bombay and Up-country. Address, Ice House, Byculla.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S COTTON SIDINGS AT COLABA.

Notice is hereby given, that after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., and during the MONSOON, COTTON brought into BOMBAY, WILL NOT BE CONVEYED by rail to this Company's SIDINGS at COLABA, but will be delivered to Consignees at either Horse Bunder or the Port Trust Sidings.

DUE NOTICE will be given of the RE-OPENING of the SIDINGS at Colaba after the close of the Monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON (STATE) RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Khamgaon (State) Railway will be CLOSED on and after the 1st July next, until further notice.

Trains will therefore NOT RUN between KHAMGAON and the JALAMB STATION of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 30th instant; and, on and after the 1st July next, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will as far as they relate to the line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1875.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the

ESTATE of SAMUEL POWER, Esquire, formerly of No. 468, Edgware Road, in the County of Middlesex, but late of No. 2, Schloss Strasse, Coblenz, in Prussia, who died on or about the 23rd day of March 1871, having been GRANTED by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT BAUMBACH, Esquire, of Bombay, Merchant, Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the said Samuel Power are required to send in their CLAIMS upon his Estate to the Administrator at the Office of Messrs. BEMINGTON and COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 16th July 1875 next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ESTATE of the said Samuel Power without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 14th day of June 1875.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICES.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

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Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

Cadre 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

TO BILLIARD CLUBS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the undernoted ON SALE at their Byculla Establishment :—

Two sets Finest Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber and covered with superfine cloth, adapted for Thurston's full size Table. Price per set Rs. 300.

One Central Revolving Lamp for Thurston's Billiard Table, with Punkah, Protector, Wire Guards, Sliding Rods, and extra Shades, complete. Cash Rs. 400.

Billiard Kit of every description.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, W WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of Bombay Gazette's Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimation of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL Travellers arrive in India now LAND at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Ponsons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Lobsters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with crosse and blackwell's name

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of, their productions.

CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

Beg to call the attention of their Customers to the accompanying Price List.

	Cash. Rs.	A.	Credit. Rs.	A.
TWIST TWEEDS, a very strong

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23RD JUNE, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, Surats heavy, sales 10,000 bales, prices both on the spot and to arrive being unchanged.

This morning's report is a shade better, Reuter giving the tone as quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales against imports 13,000.

From New York futures and Mid-Uplands come unaltered. The receipts and exports to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Four days' receipts.....	5,000	6,500	10,000
" Exports to U. K....	18,000	12,000	8,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,428,000	3,710,000	3,480,00
" Exports to U.K. "	1,759,000	1,753,000	1,774,000

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday Reuter reported very little doing and the quotations given show a decline of 1d. per piece in Gray Shirtings, other makes being the same as on Thursday last.

Seeds and Oils are unchanged; Coffee is steady at a partial improvement of 1s. per cwt.

A further payment of £ 492,000 into the Bank of England took place yesterday, making with previous amounts an addition of £ 1,147,000 since last return. If no withdrawals have taken place in the interval the position of the Bank must now be exceptionally strong, and notwithstanding the late failures, it is by no means unlikely, therefore, that a reduction in the rate of discount may be made on Thursday. Consols this morning certainly indicate such a movement as likely being quoted at 93¼ an advance of ¼ since yesterday, whilst French Rentes are at 104, a similar improvement. No fresh failures are reported in this morning's telegram and if the Bank rate is reduced we might look for a rapid return of confidence.

Bar Silver to-day is quoted at 55½d. an advance of ¼d. per oz., the result doubtless of continued buying for this side.

The reduction in the Bank of Bombay's rates yesterday as we anticipated has had no very marked effect here to-day, showing that the outside market had previously discounted the lower level. An easier feeling is certainly perceptible and Government paper has improved in consequence, but this in mainly owing to the reported settlement of the Burmese difficulty, respecting which quite a scene had been got up in Calcutta two days ago. In the morning Four per cent paper was offering at Rs 101½ but later on more firmness was observable and business was done at Rs 102 for ready and Rs. 102¼ for short forward delivery. Fours and a half may be quoted at Rs. 103, and Fives and a half at Rs. 109.

Exchange on Calcutta has hardened also with the easier feeling in money a large business having been done in 60 days' sight at 99¼. Demand continues unaltered at 99¼.

In STERLING EXCHANGE rates if anything are the turn firmer. This can scarcely be accepted however, as a true indication of the position the firmness being due chiefly to the absence of buyers owing to outside causes. There are still very few bills offering and every day now will make them less, so that directly the banks begin to get into funds again or any demand springs up for remittance rates can scarcely be long supported. We quote:—

Bank Bill's, on demand.....	1s. 9 21/32d.	per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10 5/32d.	"
Credits 3 do ...	1s. 10 3/16d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 7/32d.	"

In the SHARE MARKET there has been very little actual business done to-day but the tone is very firm and any changes in price are in favour of holders. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have advanced from Rs. 1650 to Rs. 1725 owing to the favourable telegrams in this morning. Spinning shares are firm and tend upwards.

The COTTON MARKET has been quite a blank owing to the unfavourable weather and there is no change to notice. The receipts yesterday were 893 bales making 5,599 bales for the five days.

Freights are all but nominal shipping operations being impracticable. For steamers we may quote £2-5, Iron ships £2, Wooden £1-17-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are steady but with little doing. There is still an enquiry for 8¼ lbs. shirtings but holders show little disposition to sell at present prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal paid up.	Paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	94
22,000	1,000	all	72 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	Sp. ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	740
8,20	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,310
				Chartered Mercantile Bk of India, L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	125 pl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
				National Bank of India	113
40,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	425

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 19th June 1875.

	Open 428½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	43,735	0 0
Merchandize	88,391	0 0
Telegraph	360	0 0
Total Rs.....	1,02,486	0 0

Corresponding week in June 1874.

	Open 428½ Miles.	
Coaching	40,771	0 0
Merchandize	31,713	0 0
Telegraph	305	0 0
Total Rs.....	72,989	0 0
Increase Rs.....	29,497	0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Newcastle 468 tons, Captain C. W. B. Anderson, will end to-day for Tuticorin with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee:—Surgeon Adams, and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MECCA, 1,459 tons, Captain Johnson, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (May 28th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Pratt and two children, Mr. A. de Mello, and three deck passengers.

THE s. s. CLIVE, 819 tons, Captain W. H. Burt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (May 25th), calling at Port said and Suez, via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 104 packages piece goods, 16 bales twist, 6 packages glassware, 2,158 bars iron, 25 cases iron ware, 1,858 bundles iron, 5 casks earthenware, 50 cases cappar, 200 Kegs nails, 6 cases thread, 103 cases disinfecting powder 25 packages color, 1 cask lead, 1 package glass, 12 cases corks, 50 boxes tinplates, 53 packages iron ware, 25 barrels sulphur, and some other packages of merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs David Sassoon and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, 2,995 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton via the Suez Canal, with English Mail, and the following cargo:—356 packages piece goods, 69 bottles quick silver, 265 packages provision, 30 packages oilmanstore, 53 cases wine and spirit, 12 cases bitter, 10 cases medicine, 21 cases hardware, 6 cases umbrellas, 8 cases toys, 35 packages ironware, 131 bales twist, 150 packages beer, 20 cases soap, 100 cases candles, 250 kegs steel iron, 137 cases copper, 23 bales paper 7 cases boots, 131 barrels pitch, 5 cases slates, 70 bundles rope, 1076 kegs spelter, 15 cases color, 868 bars iron, 225 cases gin, 160 barrels whittings, 2 cases saffron, 1 box gold, 22 boxes specie, 117 boxes silver, 69 boxes bullion and some packages of merchandise and same packages of Government.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	London, May 27.
	Clive (s)	Burt	Liverpool, May 25.
	Mecca (s)	Johnson	Calcutta May 28.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Burmah (s)	Sanders	P. Gulf via Kurrachee

The barque Newcastle, Anderson, to Tuticorin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee via Jeddah & Zanzibar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
	Sir J. Lawrence(s)...	Baldwin	Chandbally, June 18.
	Ava (s)	Paterson	Bombay, May 29.
	Arundel	Salmon	Covelong, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
19	Procurseur (s).....	.....	.....
	Allowie.....	.....	.....
	Jane Ingelow	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
18	Ellis	Sunderland.
19	Meinam (s).....	Galle and Pondichery.
19	Australia(s)y	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
18	Pembrokeshire	London via N. Ports.
19	Meinam(s).....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 23.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s, 15 cases oilmanstore; Suckoor; 2 cases hardware. Bhoyroge Ehram; 116 cases, oilmanstore. C E Mitchell and Co.

Guy Mannering s, 5 cases thread, Faridas Ahmed.

Atlanta s, 1 case thread, Ardaseer Nowrojee.

Coromandel s, 3 drums oil, Sunbhoy Tyabjee and Co; 4 cases paper and 1 case gold thread, Tyabjee Abdoolally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s, 1 case cognac, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 65 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 50 cases santerne, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Marco Castle, 2,000 cases kerosine oil, and 300 cases rock oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miranda Carvill, 203 bales cotton, Byramjee Fuckerjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, W A Graham and Co.

Guy Mannering s, 500 bales cotton, Coverjee Mowjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee; 50 bales cotton, Khoobchand Harchiees and Co; 50 bales cotton, Coverjee Boongeree and Co.

Coromandel s, 115 bales cotton, Kessowjee Morarjee; 1 bale cotton, Jewandass Framjee; 69 bales cotton, Mooljee Jetha and Co.

Caroline s, 50 bales wool, Feerbhoy Nuthoo; 35 bales cotton, Bieka Ebjee.

Accrington, 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 221 bales cotton, Harruckchand Khoosalchand.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran s, 6 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Teheran s, 19 bundles silk, Peer Mahomed Khan.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s, 193 bales twist, Morarjee Gocouldass and Co; 10 bales twist, Tata and Co; 20 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 49 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s, 33 chests opium, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUT. F. CAMBIER, Bengal Royal Artillery, and Captain G. B. Welsely, are allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 22.

Barker, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 19.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The GOVT GENL in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J V Woodman to act as Editor of the Bengal Law Reports during the absence on leave of Mr L A Goodeve, or until further orders.

This appointment takes effect from the 1st January 1875.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Col Sir Andrew Clarke, R E, K C M G, C B, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. Sir Andrew Clarke has this day taken his seat under the usual salute as an Ordinary Member of the said Council.

Maj H V Mathias, Dist Supdt of Police of the 2nd class in the Central Provinces to be Dist Supdt of the 1st class, with effect from the 1st April last vice Lieut Col F G Stewart, retired.

Maj T E Vandergucht, Dist Supdt of the 3rd class, to be Dist Supdt of the 2nd class, vice Maj Mathias.

Mr J M Birrell, Dist Supdt of the 4th class, to be Dist Supdt of the 3rd class, vice Maj Vandergucht, but to continue to officiate in the 2nd class as at present.

Mr C F Anderson, Dist Supdt of 5th class, to be Dist Supdt of the 4th class, vice Mr Berrill.

Mr H L Dennys, Ex Asst Comsr and Offg Dist Supdt of Police, to be Dist Supdt of the 5th class, vice Mr Anderson.

Mr H M Rogers and Mr A R Beatson, of H M's Bengal Civil Service, have been respectively granted by the Secy of State for India six months' extension of leave on medical certificate, and three months' extension of furlough.

Mr W Munton, Extra Asst Comsr of the 2nd class in the Central Provinces, to be Extra Asst Comsr of the 1st class, with effect from the 1st April last, vice Mr Gopal Rao retired.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excy the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Maj C R Clay, Comdt, Deoles Irregular Force, to be Cantonment Magt at Deoli, with effect from taking charge.

His Excy the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr J A Will, as German Consul Coconada.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr E D Nuthall, Supdt of the Khedah Establishment at Dacca, is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence for twenty months on medical certificate.

His Excy the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Brigr Genl R B Browne, of the 63rd Foot, temporarily employed on the Rod Staff, is brought permanently on the Establishment, in succession to Brgr Genl R O Bright, CB, promoted to the rank of Maj Genl.

Depy Surg Genl H Kendall, M D, having reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 13th May 1875, is brought on the strength of the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, vice Deputy Surgeon General Hall, M D, C B, appointed to the charge of the office of Surgn Genl, British Forces, Bombay.

Dr Kendall is appointed to the medical superintendence of the Presidency Jail.

The leave of absence in India granted to Col H LePoer Trench, of the Bengal S C, by G O G No 1134 of the 1st Dec 1874, is extended to the 15th June 1875, the date of his return to duty on the service, as notified in G O G No 618 of this date.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Govt of Bengal dated 1st June 1875, the services of Surgn W E Battersby M S, of the Medl Dept, are replaced at the disposal of his Excy the Comr-in-Chief.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Companions of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, for services rendered in the field during the late campaign in the Looshai Hills:—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Charles Joseph McCartie, M D, date of arrival at Fort William, 4th June 1859.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal S C having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieut Col are admitted to the Fund's allowance with effect from the 1st June 1875, under the operation of G O G No 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5:—

Lieut-Genl Otter, Cavenagh and Lieut Genl John Stafford Paton, C B, 12th June 1875.

Lieut Col (Bt Col) Alfred Chicheley Plowden, 13th June 1875.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified, under the provisions of G O G No 808 of the 29th Sept 1866; subject to H M's approval:—

Capt Henry Montgomery Barton Burlton,—12th June 1875.

The undermention d Officer, having completed twenty years' service, including four years in the S C is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps Lieut (Bt Capt) William Henry Browne, 2 d July 1874.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:

Infantry Maj F Hammond (Capt in S C) to be Lieut-Col from 1st June 1875 and Cadre of the late 62nd N I, Capt Harvey Woodhouse to be Maj for 1st June 1875 vice Lieut-Col (Bt-Col) W Forbes, retired.

Infantry Maj O R Newmarch, S C, to be Lieut-Col and Cadre of the late 44th N I, Capt A England, S C to be Maj dn 1st of 1st June 1875, vice Lieut Col Capt in S C F Hammond, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Infantry Maj B Williams, S C, to be Lieut Col and Cadre of the late 31st N I, Capt H M Pratt, S C, to be Maj dated 1st June 1875, vice Lieut Col Brigr Genl O R Newmarch, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Infantry Maj William Christopher Chowne to be Lieut Col and Cadre of the late 12th N I, Capt J L Farris, S C, to be Maj dn 1st June 1875 vice Lieut-Col Maj in S C B Williams, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

His Excell ncy the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut-Col Forsyth, of the Bengal S C Offg Asst Adjt Genl, &c, stationed at Cuttack, to be Offg Asst Adjt Genl, &c, in succession to Col W M Cafe, C B, whose tenure of staff service has expired.

Maj J C Minto of the Bengal S C, Offg Brigade-Maj, to be a Brigade-Maj on the Establishment, in succession to Maj T N Baker, appointed to the 2nd Regt of N (Light) Infy.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated the 7th June 1875.—Granting Lieut A C LeQuesne, Adjt 5th Infty, Hyderabad Contingent, one month's general leave of absence to Moradabad on private affairs from the 31st May 1875 or from date of departure.

The transfer of the following Officers as notified in P W Department Notification No 531, dated 24th September 1874, is cancelled:—

Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade—Mr Rr Ring, from British Burmah to Rajpootana Mr A W D Cottle, from British Burmah to Assam, Mr E W Oates, from British Burmah to Hyderabad, Mr E Granthan, from Mysore to Central Provinces, and Mr G H Bazley, from Mysore to Central Provinces.

Lieut J W Gibby R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is re-tran-ferred from Bengal to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Mr J M Salmond is appointed to the P W Dept as a Temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to British Burmah or employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr W A D Anley, Asst Engr, 1st Grade Bengal Provincial Establishment, is removed from the P W Dept from this date.

Mr O G Smart, Engr Apprentice, British Burmah, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st May 1875.

The following transfers and postings of Officers of the Control Establishment are ordered with effect from 1st June 1875:—

Mr J H Harding, Controller, P W Accts Central Provinces, to be Controller of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr D C Gordon, Controller of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, to be Controller, P W Accounts, Central Provinces.

Maj H Ward, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is granted subsidiary leave from 16th to 29th January 1875 both days inclusive.

Mr A Bordman, Offg Asst, 4th Grade, Mysore, is confirmed in that grade with effect from 3rd August 1874.

Mr P S Medowcan, Engineer Apprentice, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st April last.

Mr C D Hawes, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the Indus Valley State Railway, to the Office of the Director of State Railways.

The Governor Gen in Council is pleased to make the following officiating appointments:—

Mr G G Charles, Assistant Superintendent 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent 2nd Grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W K D Bignell, Superintendent 2nd Grade, or until further orders.

Mr J J Fabie is appointed Assistant Superintendent in the Persian Telegraph, with effect from the 1st February 1875, vice Johnstone.

HIGH COURT—24TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

461-74—Lyach and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Damodhur Ruchordass—Tyabjee and Dadysani.

471-74—Jeffreson and Payne—Cassumbay Ahmedbhoy v Ratnbhoy Hab bhoy—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

510-74—Prescot and Wise—Bhicoo widow v Khoja Duttoobhoy Ebrahim—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

516-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Moolia Roychng v Sheriff Thavur and another—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy.

468-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—John Thomas Hill and others v Chubildas Lalloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

380-74—Chalk and Turner—Bhicoo Emna v Esoo Emna—Jefferson and Payne.

591-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—William Smith v Sir Albert Sassoon.

592-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abba Succour Beg Mahomed v Coverjee Pragjee—Lynch and Tobin.

594-74—Mr Fletcher—Vurcoojee Nuthoo v Shamjee Gopall. No appearance.

595-74—Mr Fletcher—Cassee woman v Heerabai and others—Jefferson and Payne.

596-74—Mr Fletcher—Doolub Raghowjee v Kasurbai widow and others. No appearance.

597-74—Mr Fletcher—Jonabee widow v Mungesh Regoonath—Mr Kurtikai.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For further directions and Costs.

LONG CAUSES.

463-72—Shamrao Pandoorung—Pant Mahomed v Cowarjee Ruttonjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thomas Evans v THE G I P Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner. —Part heard.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithamsi Sutrasi v Heerjee Ramsi and Mooljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

550-74—In Person—Nanjee Tullani v Jeeva Dhunjee Ram Dhunjee.

561-73—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjeevandass Doolubdass v Dewalli and others. No appearance.

563-74—W N Macfarlane—Jamoonath Gundajee v Raghoonath Ramjee and others—Bickecli.

317-74—S Pandoorung—Anlajee Sakaram Pandit v Anandrao Venayeck and others—M M Munshi.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

288-75—Fletcher and Smith—Pestonjee Eduljee Gunder v Hus. sonbhoy Goolam Hoosein—P Kawasjee.

639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy v Soocebai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey. Part heard.

822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and another v Ahmedbhai Habibbhai—Rimington, Hore and Langley. Part heard.

475-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—The L B and M Bank Ld v Ramcrunina Sudra—Balcrishna W N.

441-74—Fletcher and Smith—Merwanjee Bomanjee v Jamsetjee Ardaseer—M D Sethna.

554-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Ramabai widow v Bapojee Narayen and others—Pearce and Winter.

557-74—Fletcher and Smith—Abdool Suttar Hamed v Muhomed Khan bin Fuckeer—B W Kirtikar.

820-73—Fletcher and Smith—Ganpatrao Gopalrao v Tribhowandass Lahdass—Shamrao Pandoorung.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

276-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Laman Blanchard v William Nassau Lees an 1 others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.

168-75—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Laljee Cutchea and others v Cassum Moosaa and others—Jefferson and Payne. (Short Cause.)

643-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Sittaram Rurridass G v Hurkoondas Jumnadass and another.

353-74—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Coover Henry Leone J and other v Dorabjee Pallonjee—A Framjee.

599-74—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Girdhar Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—M H Khan.

449-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vijbhookundas Haribhoy v Gunpatdass Tuckerdass—Khandeorav Morojeev.

470-74—Fletcher and Smith—Muncherjee Cawasjee Davur v Mithibai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

560-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Heeralall Jumnadass v Sitaram Radeekissendass and others—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass, Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

388-74—Crawford and Bovey—Purshotum Munjee v Abdool Rehman—Emrick and others in person.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HOLDSWORTH.—June 5th, at Gorackpore, the wife of John J. Holdsworth, Esq., of a daughter.

RENSLOWE—June 13th, at Naini Tal, the wife of C. W. E. Henslowe, of a daughter.

SCHUMACHER.—June 18th, at 7, Victoria Terrace, the wife of G. F. Schumacher, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MANUK—June 17th, at Dinapore, Mary Irene, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Manuk,—aged 8 months.

STEWART—June 19th, at Calcutta, Anna, the beloved wife of Thos. Stewart, aged 42 years.

YEATMAN—June 18th, at Jaloun, Mabel, the daughter of Mr C. E. Yeatman, District Superintendent of Police—aged 4 months and 22 days.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.

OUR telegram from Rangoon confirms the reports from other quarters that Sir Douglas Forsyth has scored another diplomatic victory. The characteristic feature of all this Envoy's peaceful triumphs is that he goes to a foreign capital, sees, and conquers, settles all difficulties, pleases the foreigner and is greatly pleased himself, and then returns home to give an account of his success; after which all goes on exactly as it would have done if the fortunate Envoy had never even set out on his journey. At St. Petersburg Sir D. Forsyth charmed Prince Gortschakoff and was charmed by him, and it was generally believed for a month or two that he had succeeded in solving the Central Asian question, which, however, remains still unsolved. So, again, absolutely nothing has come of the eminently prosperous and much vaunted mission of the same Envoy to Yarkand. We trust that some more substantial and enduring results have been achieved by means of the Mission to Mandalay which is said to have "satisfied everybody;" but, though the king has been polite enough to give way for the moment, we doubt if he will make any serious change in his policy of antagonism to England.

THE recent disturbances in the Poona collectorate [illegible] Dekkan, a startling commentary on the boastful descriptions Sir Bartle Frere and others are fond of giving of the prosperity and contentment diffused throughout the Deccan by the Bombay Revenue Survey. Instead of the rich and grateful ryot who has been the hero of so many glowing speeches and essays, we are suddenly confronted with an unhappy wretch reduced to despair by indigence and debt, and having so little faith in the strong and wise Government under whose rule peace and plenty have blessed the land, that, in open defiance of the law, he burns down the house of the moneylender whom he regards as the author of his misery. What share excessive assessments of the Land Revenue may have had in bearing down the agricultural population into a state of hopeless penury, it boots not now to inquire. The Revenue Survey Department, acting under the malign influence of the false doctrine that the State has an absolute right of property in the land and that it is the duty of zealous servants of the State to screw as much money as they can out of the occupiers, has undoubtedly done much mischief by refusing to take into account the change in the condition of the people since the close of the era of high prices in 1866; but the Government of Bombay some months ago made frank admission of the evil consequences of a policy it had too long upheld, and it is now, we believe, sincerely endeavouring to teach the survey officers the difficult lesson of the duty of moderation. It is not, however, the amount of the rent alone which has given over the ryot to the tender mercies of the soucar. His present helplessness is the result of more general causes. A population consisting mainly of peasant proprietors, and recognizing the right of joint inheritance of each little piece of landed property by the members of the family, must naturally gravitate towards poverty with the increase of its numbers; and this natural inclination has in Western India been aided by the effect of years of a continuous decline in prices supervening on a time of unexampled and abnormal prosperity which had created among the ryots habits of good living and free expenditure that once acquired cannot be easily abandoned. Such people are marked out as the legitimate prey of usurers; and, having once fallen into debt, they cannot extricate themselves, but are only, with every struggle, plunged more and more deeply into the mire. The process of steady and rapid deterioration in the condition of the ryots had evidently reached a very low stage about two years ago, when, according to the Administration Report for 1873, quantities of family jewels and other ornaments were sent down to Bombay for sale; and now, having exhausted all their resources, and finding themselves face to face with utter ruin, the wretched peasantry have turned upon their creditors, assailing and maltreating them, burning their account-books, and destroying their property. Now has the State the right, and is it bound, to interfere for the protection of men who thus refuse to pay their debts? The answer to this question can only be given in the affirmative if it be proved that the present state of the law unduly favours the money-lender. Men whose business it is to lend money form a very useful class of society; and as, in the agricultural districts, they make periodical advances to the ryots in order to enable them to pay the land revenue regularly and buy seed grain, the Government itself has a direct interest in seeing that usurers are not doomed like wild beasts to extermination. But, on the other hand, a Government would brand itself with infamy, which, for the sake of securing its own revenue, deliberately maintained laws that kept the ignorant agricultural population of the country in bondage to grasping and unprincipled usurers. One or two illustrations will perhaps best serve to show what is the actual working of the law in Western India. Our first illustration is supplied by a Collector who has had great experience of life in the districts. He gives it as a typical case:—

Goouldass sues Bappoo on a bond and obtains a decree.

Goouldass can execute the decree in two ways.

1st.—Under sect. 205 Act 8 of 1859—by attaching all Bappoo's property including the bullocks and the plough with which he tills his land—in this case the Court has *no option* but to sell; or,

2nd—Under section 273 Goouldass can arrest Bappoo, but Bappoo can then *claim* that his bullocks and plough shall be left to him.

Goouldass, being no fool, as a matter of course first proceeds under Section 205, because having under it sold up all Bappoo possesses, including his bullocks and plough, he can still put Bappoo into prison under Section 273.

But Goouldass sees the futility of depriving Bappoo summarily of his bullocks and plough—that is to say, of his means of livelihood and of paying more interest. He therefore works the Civil Court in the following manner.

Under Section 205 the bullocks and plough are attached and brought to the Court for sale. The wretched Bappoo attends and prays Goouldass for mercy. Goouldass threatens or cajoles him into making some new and more serious engagements—perhaps a friend or relative is induced to become surety for Bappoo, and Goouldass thus secures another victim. But very commonly Bappoo is forced into selling the bullocks and plough to Goouldass for far less than they would fetch at auction while he is made to agree to hire them subsequently from Goouldass at an exorbitant rate.

Our second illustration, which is described as "a narrative of the ruin of a ryot," we take the liberty of quoting from a paper written by another distinguished Bombay Civilian, who holds a high position in the Revenue Department:—

A tolerably substantial ryot with a holding of 30 acres, assessed at 50 rupees, and with an average annual income of Rs. 400, wants Rs. 200 for a wedding. He goes to a Soukar and executes a bond for Rs. 200 bearing interest at 2 per cent. per mensem, principal and interest to be repaid by four half-yearly instalments. If one instalment is not paid, the whole amount of the bound to be immediately recoverable (a very common stipulation). He receives Rs. 175 in cash, 25 being deducted for stamp, premium and other expenses. He pays two instalments, but omits to pay the third, as he is not asked for it and his crop is bad. At the end of the two years, it is still not convenient to pay, and indeed he has not money to pay his assessment. He goes to the Soukar to ask for an extension. The latter points out that he has made default and is liable for the whole Rs. 200 with interest and threatens to sell him up. Finally, as a great favour, the Soukar consents to give him another Rs. 50 (from which stamp is deducted) and to cancel the first bond on his executing another bond for Rs. 300, with interest at 30 per cent. payable in a year. He is to admit at registration that he has had the Rs. 300 cash. By the end of the year he has managed to scrape together Rs. 190 which he pays. The Soukar then sues him on the bond for the balance Rs. 200. He cannot but admit the bond, and knowing this probably does not appear, and a decree is passed with costs on defendant. The creditor threatening to take out execution, the debtor to avoid this signs a third bond for Rs. 300 on the former terms. At the end of the year he can pay Rs 100 only; he is sued for the balance, Rs. 200, and the property partially executed by sale of his household furniture for Rs. 100. The judgement creditor might now complete execution by sale of the land and buying it in, probably much under its value, might keep on the ryot as a tenant at will. But he would then become responsible for the revenue; he therefore threatens the ryot sale of his land and offers at the same time to make him an advance of Rs. 50 to buy back some of his things, and thus induces the ryot to execute a third bond, mortgaging the land for a sum of Rs. 400. This amount is entered in the bond as Rs. 220 balance of decree and costs, the rest cash, but the ryot gets only Rs. 50, the balance being represented by his own premium for the renewal of the loan and on account of the loss which the Soukar has sustained by his different defaults. The mortgage is foreclosable at any time, and half the nett (*i.e.*, deducting seed and assessment) produce of the land is to be paid as interest. The ryot is to deal with the Soukar for his necessaries.

The Soukar has thus advanced in all less than Rs. 275 to the ryot and perhaps Rs. 40 more for stamps, etc., and has received interest at from 30 to 36 per cent. for Rs. 400 on which he receives as interest produce worth on an average Rs. 200 yearly. After a year or two, there is of course a heavy book balance against the ryot for necessaries, for which a decree is obtained by *threat or terror*. His condition is now quite hopeless, and he is a mere præ'dial serf of the Soukar who takes from him every thing but the barest subsistence. For even if he wished to throw up his land and to begin again as a labourer, the Soukar would prevent this by threatening to imprison him in execution of the last decree.

This case is by no means an exceptionally bad one. The ryot really made default in payment of the instalments of the original loan. Sometimes payment is tendered and the creditor makes some excuse to evade receiving it; or even he takes the money and does not give a receipt. The ryot received (deducting premium) the sums the Soukar undertook to lend; often a Soukar will evade advancing the whole loan. The ryot did understand the bonds he executed; very often he signs documents believing them to mean something quite different from their real tenor.

The special grievance referred to in our first illustration can only have arisen out of an oversight of the Legislature, which cannot have intended that a cultivator falling into debt should be deprived for ever afterwards of the means of earning a living. In the Sections of the Civil Procedure Code relating to the applications for discharge by persons arrested or imprisoned under a decree it is expressly provided that the applicant shall render an account of all his property "except the necessary wearing apparel of himself and his family *and the "necessary implements of his trade,"* which are consequently exempted from seizure. In Section 205, however, there is no mention of this merciful provision for the poor debtor; and the Brahmin or Bunnia money-lender, who, under "the Raj" of the Vakeel," has unrivalled opportunities of learning how to avail himself of every twist and turn of the law, takes advantage of the, as we believe, undesigned harshness of one Section to defeat the humane purpose of others and to complete the ruin of the hapless ryot, to whom the law from beginning to end is simply a mystery of iniquity. The plain duty of the Legislature is to provide, by an immediate alteration of the law, a remedy for the horrible consequences of an oversight which closes against the cultivator the last loophole of escape from life-long bondage to his creditor.

The second illustration raises the wider question, whether a law which permits freedom of contract between the money-lender and the small farmer, and enforces the fulfilment of all bargains once concluded by the most rigorous penalties, is suited to the social circumstances of India. "The rule of *laissez faire* applied to such parties operates," says Mr. Justice West, "simply as a license to extortion. It is liberty "to the fly to entangle itself in the spider's "web.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DR. LEITNER.

LAHORE, 22ND JUNE.

Contrary to general impression it is believed that Dr. Leitner returns to India shortly, resuming his appointments here.

THE TRADE TO THE COAST.

The trade to the sea-board is unusually brisk. Every available steamer has been put into commission.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, 23RD JUNE.

A destructive fire broke out here after midnight above the bazaar and on the ridge leading to the Church. The establishments of Ossill, confectioners; Hamilton and West, drapers; and Bocasin Bax, general merchants, were completely burnt down. The property destroyed is estimated at from sixty thousand rupees to a lakh. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The anticipated meeting of the Legislative Council will shortly take place.

BURMA.

RANGOON, 23RD JUNE.

Mandalay news is that the Karennee dispute was settled to the satisfaction of all parties on the 13th. The envoy returns to Rangoon on the 25th.

LEGALITY QUESTIONED OF ATTACHMENTS OF SALARIES.

ALLAHABAD, 23RD JUNE.

A discussion has been raised here relative to the legality of the attachment of the salaries of subordinate Government Officials by Small Cause Courts. The heads of some of the large offices have taken the initiative and have returned the attachments refusing to execute them as illegal, being of opinion that a person's salary is not legally his own property until it is actually received by him and, therefore, not subject to attachment while unpaid. The case is now before the Judges of the High Court North-West Provinces.

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMEER.

ALLAHABAD, 23RD JUNE.

The Maharaja of Cashmeer has ordered two state carriages to be built in Calcutta in anticipation of the visit of the Prince of Wales.

He was so gratified with the courtesy and attention experienced during his recent visit to the Viceroy that he proposes to spend a portion of the cold season next winter in Calcutta.

The rains have recommenced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CALCUTTA, 23RD JUNE.

SIMLA, *June 23rd.*—The block of European and native shops near the Church was burnt down last night. The origin of the fire was accidental. The loss of property is estimated at about one lakh, which is almost all uninsured.

THE BURMA MISSION.

CALCUTTA, 23RD JUNE.

RANGOON, 23rd *June Afternoon.*—Advices from Mandalay just received state that the King of Burma has executed a formal agreement guaranteeing the entire independence of western Karennee. No other intelligence received.

THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS.

LONDON, 23RD JUNE.

The announcement that Messrs. Moody and Sankey intended to preach at Eton, gave rise to a debate in the House of Lords last night and has created much public stir. At the last moments the Governors of the School prohibited the visit of these Revivalists.

THE ARMY.

The following promotions have been Gazetted. Major John Charles Le Quesne to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain John Cavendish Arred to be Major in the 12th Lancers.

Captain Edward John Machell to be Adjutant in the Royal Artillery.

Major Patrick Brown Lucas to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain R. W. Davies to be Major in the 104th Foot, Major Bowley W. Hinxman to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 60th Rifles.

OBITUARY.—Viscount Molesworth.

ANOTHER GERMAN NOTE.

BERLIN, 23RD JUNE.

The German Government has addressed a Note to Belgium cordially thanking the latter for the Dugheene investigation and the supplementary penal Legislation which it is proposed to adopt.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 23RD JUNE.

In the Assembly yesterday the Public Powers Bill was read a second time.

COMMERCIAL FAILURE.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, AFT.

Lewis Stewart St. Mary Axe has suspended payment.

THE MAILS.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 21st instant.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5½.

In the Manchester Market there has been very little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7*s.*
8½ lbs. do. ..... 8*s.* 7½*d.*
40's Mule Twist ..... 1*s.*
3 per cent. Consols for account 93⅛
5 do. French Rents, 1872 .... 103½
The sum of £492,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.
Arrivals—Khiva and Teviot.
Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—India.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 23RD JUNE, 7-15.

Mail steamer Australia from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 23rd June, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W., Ther. 89. Fall of rain 55 cents.

CARWAR, 23rd June, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., Ther. 86, Bar. 29·96. Fall of rain 18 cents.

MANGALORE, 23rd June, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., Ther. max. 84, min. 75, W. B. 80, Bar. 29·84. Fall of rain 45 cents.

TUTICORIN, 23rd June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W. moderate, Ther. 96, Bar 29·80.

VIZAGAPATAM, 23rd June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. strong, Ther. 88. Fall of rain 22 inches.

THERE more Bengal Colonels have retired, making 27 in all this year; their names are Colonels H. L. Robertson, F. A. Dickins and H. Le-Poer Trench.

THE Cotacamund paper has "authority" to contradict the report that has been circulated in many of the papers, that Lady Hobart is collecting material to write a Memoir of the late Lord Hobart.

THE estimated loss on Bills of Exchange drawn upon India by the Secretary of State up to date was put down at Rs. 42,93,197, the actual loss has been Rs. 44,94,580, or Rs. 2,01,383 above the estimate.

ON the 1st of July parcels may be posted in India for the United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, France, the Netherlands and Belgium, by the Overland Parcel Post at 8 annas per lb. or 40 tolas. No parcel weighing more than 50 lbs. or 25 seers will be received.

WE are informed that the chief of Jusdham, named Alla Kachur, is in trouble, owing to his men having killed, in an affray, a follower of one of his Bhyads, who has reported the matter to the Political Agent in Kattyawar. Inquiries regarding it are being made, with a view to redress being given to the injured parties.

THE following telegram from the Prussian correspondent of the *Times* is published on the 29 h May. The Tashkend Government has sent an Expedition to Hissar, an unknown Principality east of Shahrisiabsk, and north of the Afghan Frontier. Herr Von Weinberg, the Diplomatic Agent attached to the Tashkend Government, accompanies the Expedition, the members of which are mostly scientific.

ONE of the Jaitpore shareholders, Walla Kalla Dedan, has been deprived of his 5th-class jurisdiction owing to his having encouraged his followers to commit a serious riot in one of the villages under Bheelka, jointly held by him and Bai Kumribai. The prompt and decisive measure thus adopted by the Political Agent in Kattyawar is calculated to have a beneficial effect on other Chiefs of Walla Kalla's stamp.

A SALE of cigars and cigarettes belonging to the late Earl of Yarborough took place on Monday, May 31. There were 10,000 cigars offered for sale, and they realised £800, or about 1s. 7d. each; the highest price being obtained for some boxes of "Partagas Regalia Britannica," which sold for £17 5s. per box (containing 200), or nearly 1s. 9d. each cigar. There were also 10,000 cigarettes sold, and these realized £50.

RUNGACHARLOO, the Palace Comptroller, Mysore, has been assaulted in the public streets of Mysore by some of the Palace peons, whose wages are said not to have been paid for the last six months. The men have been summoned for the assault and great excitement is said to prevail in the town in consequence. Whilst the case was being heard at the Town Magistrate's Court a large crowd assembled, and when the Comptroller left there were cries of *Deen Deen*. Rungacharloo is said to possess great influence, but is detested by the people.

AN accident occurred to the dak gharee of the Revd. and Mrs. Rowland between Roorkee and Mohun on their way to Mussoorie on Wednesday last. The gharee was upset by the viciousness of the horses and the stupidity of the coachman. Mrs. Rowland had her collar-bone broken in the fall, and her little boy (2 years old) received a very severe cut on the head, five inches long and very deep. Fortunately Dr. Sinclair Smith and Captain Clive were present at the time of the accident. The party arrived at Mussoorie on Thursday evening and the local paper states that the lady and little boy are doing well.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* states that General Sir John Michel, G. C. B., colonel of the 86th Regiment, will succeed Lord Sandhurst in the Irish command. Sir John Michel was nominated a C. B. after the termination of the Kaffir war in 1853, in consideration of his distinguished services in the Kaffir wars of 1846-47, and of 1851-53. He was nominated to the Second Class of the Medjidie for services with the Turkish Contingent. He served in the Indian campaign in 1858-59, and commanded a division of the army in the campaign of 1860 in China.

SEVERAL complaints have recently been made to the Political Agent in Kattyawar regarding the arbitrary manner in which the Bhyads and subjects of the Chiefs in that province are treated. As an instance we may mention that an Ameer Purbhut, Mal Gerassia, of village Malpur, mortgaged his village for the term of sixteen years to the chief, which term having expired five years ago, the chief instead of restoring the village has annexed it. Complaints have of course been made to Mr. Peile, and there can be no doubt that justice will be rendered to the Gerassia, but nothing can compensate him for the misery he has endured during the past five years.

THE publication of General Sherman's memoirs of the late war has excited much interest in the United States. One of the most interesting portions of the book is that relating to the celebrated "march to the sea" through Georgia, which proved to be the "beginning of the end." Sherman shows that the credit of planning this movement belongs to him and not to General Grant, as has been frequently stated, but he does not attach the same amount of importance to the march that has generally been attributed to it. It was, he says, simply a shifting of the base of operations, from a point where his army had done its work, to a position on the seacoast where it could and in Sherman's opinion did, achieve more important results.

THE following notice was placed on the books of the House of Commons on the 3rd June by Mr. Lowe,—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether, in accordance with the intention expressed in the letter of the Indian Government of October 30th, 1873, that Government has arranged "with the different administrations a systematic roll of promotion whereby the preferential claims of civilians shall be brought forward and considered by the Government of India whenever an office falls vacant for which civilians are eligible, and to which no other officer has his superior claim by reason of seniority, local standing, or special qualifications." And, whether he will lay such arrangement before the House.

IN the House of Commons the night before the mail left, June 3,

Mr. Leith rose to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the expenses of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, connected with his voyage to and tour in India, would be charged to the Imperial Exchequer or to the Indian Treasury; or were they to be apportioned in any, and what proportion between the two countries?

Mr. Disraeli—The arrangements which will be made in regard to the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, will be such as I trust, and indeed believe, will meet the approbation of this House; but at the same time I must respectfully protest against members arming that there is going to be a grant of public money, and on that assumption asking for information concerning details. (Hear, hear.) I think the House will feel that it would be more respectful to themselves and certainly more convenient to the Government if they were to have to make the proposals to the House that inquiries should be reserved until those proposals are made. (Hear.)

THE Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Budget* writes on the 2nd June:—"The situation of the Government is becoming very difficult. The exposure of the financial situation by M. Frere Orban will damage it considerably, but its greatest troubles come from its own party. During the whole of the present week Antwerp has been the scene of tumultuous manifestations of public order and attacks against persons and property committed by the clericals. Several arrests had to be made again last night, and it is to be feared that this persistent procedure of the clericals will provoke retaliation in self-defence on the part of the Liberals. The want of all patriotism and good grace on the part of those who instigate the clerical rabble to these acts is really incomprehensible under the peculiar circumstances in which Belgium and the Ministry of their own party are placed at this moment. Some of the Ultramontane journals go even so far as to speak of the necessity of bloodshed for the cure of the country and for bringing it back to the truth—of course the Ultramontane truth.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 17th June 1875, that the monsoon appears to have now regularly set in in all the Southern, Central and Eastern Provinces. Moderate rain is reported from Madras, with heavy falls in Malabar; in Mysore, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, the falls have been general and plentiful. Good rain has fallen in Berar and Central India, and throughout Rajputana. In Bengal rain is reported from every district except Bhagalpur and four districts in Behar; in the Eastern, Northern and Central Districts, it has been extraordinarily heavy. From Oudh and the Benares Province of the North Western Provinces moderate falls are reported. But in the Western Districts and in the Punjab (except slight showers in Delhi and Rawul Pindi) none has fallen. The Indus is abnormally low in Sind, and some anxiety is felt. Elsewhere agricultural operations are progressing vigorously, and prospects are satisfactory.

THE Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, Mr. Walter Phillimore, on June 3rd delivered judgment upon the question of the right of Wesleyan ministers to use the title of "Reverend" which had grown out of the refusal of the Vicar of Owston Ferry to allow Mr. Henry Keet, a Wesleyan minister, to erect a tomb-stone to his daughter in the parish churchyard, on which he has described himself as Reverend. In the course of a long judgment the Chancellor reviewed the question as to whether the title was one of courtesy or was legally due only to persons in holy orders. In the case before him, he said, the endeavour seemed to be to obtain an authoritative sanction by the Church of the title. The inscription did not run as if it were a mere claim to the title; it stated the title as a fact. If the inscription had been worded in any way which would show that it was an asserted title he would have strained a point in Mr. Keet's favour, and issued a citation. He would do so now on a fresh petition proposing such a modified inscription. But as it stood he must refuse the citation. Mr. Brooks, the proctor for Mr. Keet, gave formal notice of appeal.

THE following brief statement furnished by the *Pioneer* of the apprehension and execution of Dalel Khan, a mutineer, will be read with interest. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857, the old 12th Bengal Cavalry were stationed at Sigauli; and the regiment joined the rebel army. In the panic that ensued, Lance Dufadar Dalel Khan took a prominent part, and to his influence and action was mainly due the murder of Major and Mrs. Holmes, Doctor Gardner the Regimental Surgeon, his wife and child. For seventeen years nothing was heard of Dalel Khan; but in January 1874 he was arrested by the Police in his native village of Bhaugaun, in the Manipuri District. As the crime with which he stood charged had been committed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Chumparun, Dalel Khan was made over to that officer, committed to the Sessions Judge of Sarun, convicted by the Court of the murder of Major and Mrs. Holmes, and condemned to death. On the 28th April 1875, the High Court having approved the sentence, directed it to be carried into execution. Thus one more of the few survivors of the troublous times of 1857 has met his just doom on the scaffold.

THE earthquakes experienced in various parts of Asia Minor on the 3rd, 4 h and 5th of May have caused not only considerable destruction of property, but also of life. It appears from details given by the Brousa official journal, that in the village of Shiekli, in the district of Kara-Hissa, 200 out of 300 houses were levelled to the ground, and 100 so much shattered as to have become uninhabitable. At Tchoril 285 dwellings were destroyed out of 300; 130 people were killed, and 170 wounded. Other villages suffered in proportion. The town of Kutahia was severely shaken, but happily the earthquake was there not accompanied by any loss of life. The total loss of life in the different localities where the shocks proved destructive is not yet officially known, but there is too much reason to fear that it has been larger than was at first anticipated. Further details received at Constantinople regarding the recent earthquake in Asia Minor state that several villages have been totally destroyed, and the number of lives lost is estimated at over 2,000. With regard to the famine which is still prevailing in Asia Minor, Sir Philip Francis telegraphs from Constantinople that the funds for relief are exhausted, and that the need will be greater than heretofore during the next two months. Sir Philip says that £2,000 more will be required.

THE English papers to hand yesterday announce the beginning of the Commercial failures, so many of which have since followed, though, from the opinions expressed in the English papers they were three weeks ago unexpected. We read that there has been considerable excitement in the City in the week owing to the announcement of some important commercial failures, about which there had been rumours for some time past. The original difficulty was that of the Aberdare and Plymouth Iron Companies, whose total liabilities are believed to be about a million, of which the portion unsecured that will rank on the estate is about three-quarters of a million, the free assets being estimated at £300,000. This failure brought with it that of Messrs. Gilcol A. Smith and Co., railroad iron merchants, whose nominal liabilities are put at £600,000, but it is understood that the indebtedness is mainly only that of the above companies in another form. These embarrassments have also led to the stoppage of a firm of discount brokers, Messrs. Sanderson and Co., of which firm Mr. Henry Gurney was a partner, whose estimated liabilities amount to several millions, though the amount unsecured may perhaps be scarcely one million. An official memorandum states that, apart from their liabilities in connection with the firms in the iron trade, the "assets" of Messrs. Sanderson "will prove to be of an undoubted character." The suspension has also been announced of Mr. James Dawbarn, coal and iron ore merchant and mine owner, whose liabilities are stated at £34,000, with assets estimated at £25,000; and there have been one or two unimportant failures on the Stock Exchange.

THE *Journal des Debats* says:—"The German newspapers are continually alluding to the union of the three Northern Empires as a guarantee for the maintenance of peace, but the new union between England and Russia appears to be of far greater consequence." The *Debats* hopes that England and Russia will continue to allow no Power to disturb the peace of Europe. All the Paris newspapers have commented in the same sense upon Earl Derby's declaration, and express gratitude for its intervention. If England and Russia, Some of the Berlin journals publish a despatch from Vienna asserting that Austria declined to participate in the mediation offered by the English Government, because she saw no cause for attributing to Germany a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. The German Government has, it is stated, instructed its ambassadors in London, Count Munster, to convey officially its acknowledgment to her Majesty's Government for their friendly offer of intervention; but, if we may believe the Berlin correspondent of the *Nord*, public feeling in Germany takes a by no means favourable view of the attitude of the English Government. The Berlin journals (the correspondent says) express only in a mild form the reflections of the German public on the hardly disguised hostility of the English Conservatives. This latent hostility will perhaps one day lead to consequences, the correspondent says, of which the English do not think at present. (Chorus.) It appeared to Her Majesty's Government that when two great nations are determined upon going to war with each other it is of very little use for their neighbours to attempt to interpose in the cause of peace; but that when the feeling between them is not so much one of violent irritation as of extreme mutual suspicion and distrust there is room for the friendly offices of their neighbours. We did not think that France was contemplating a renewal of the war, neither did we believe that the German Government were contemplating an act so entirely repugnant to the moral sense of Europe as that of rushing into the unprovoked war with the intention of completing the destruction of her former foe. (Cheers.) We found that the Russian Government were determined to use their best efforts in the interests of peace, and the late visit of the Emperor of Russia to Berlin furnished us with a convenient opportunity of supporting, as far as a support appeared to be necessary, the representations in favour of peace which we were led to believe the Emperor of Russia intended to make in the course of his visit to the German Capital. That is substantially what has occurred in reference to this question as far as we are concerned.

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I do not believe that it is possible for us to lay down any formula or any general rule which shall bind us in our foreign policy for all time and on all occasions. We must deal with the circumstances of each case as it arises. I believe that the proper policy of non-intervention in general in Continental disputes is the one which finds most favour with the people of this country, but a policy of non-intervention does not mean a policy of isolation and indifference, and it does not mean that England either is or can be indifferent to the maintenance of European peace. (Cheers.)

THE "ASHANTEE" HAMMOCKS, as used by the Troops during the Ashantee War, are capital things for Travellers in the Districts, as also for the Home Verandah. They are suspended from Branches of Trees, &c., and can be fixed in position in two minutes. For sale at WATSON AND COMPANY'S, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 4TH JUNE.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. Malwa, Commander P. S. Tomlin, arrived in harbour this morning with the English Mails of the 4th June on board. She left Suez on the 11th and Aden on the 16th inst. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Maury	Mr Watkins
Mrs Morris	Captain Gordon
Major and Mrs Ketchen and infant	Mr Saunders
	Mr Hargreave
Mr and Mrs Osborn, son, and daughter	Mrs Bayley.
	Mr and Mrs. Hayward.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Mackenzie	Mr Binns
Mr Hopkins	Mr W Spencer
Mr Higgins	Mr Jackson
Major Stewart	Mr Wellis.

FROM VENICE.—Mr W Alexander.

FROM SUEZ.

Myboo — Aummadec.

FROM ADEN.

Blasloo Alli and four friends — Eighteen deck.

THE LEPERS' INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest a communicated article in your journal on Leprosy. The writer seems to have had very accurate information on the subject, as all that is stated in connection with agencies in Bombay for supporting lepers, is perfectly correct. The District Benevolent Society's Dharamsala has done good service in the past for those poor outcasts, and, but have sufficient accommodation for the extraordinary number of lepers at present in Bombay, many of whom infest the streets, rending the air with piteous cries for alms, which the natives seem readily to give them. A few public spirited native gentlemen cannot be persuaded to send subscriptions, to a regularly constituted charitable institution instead of giving alms to men loitering in the streets and thus encouraging street-begging. I was glad to notice in the article in question that the natives generally were taken to task for not supporting the Dharmsalla more liberally. On looking over the reports of the Committee of the Dharmsalla, I find that the European mercantile firms are the chief supporters of that institution. This speaks well for their largeheartedness, but it leaves a reproach on the native community, which they should endeavour to wipe off. In connection with this Institution, I have heard that a Sahib renowned for his charity, and particularly known in these parts for his princely gifts to the poor, absolutely refused to give anything.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your report of the proceedings *in re Blanchard v Lees and others* have been on the whole so fair and correct that only necessity induces me to ask you to amend your version of one of my more important answers, which, as it stands in your Tuesday's report, is made to express the reverse of what I said. It is in my answer to the following question put by Mr. Hart.

"Re-examined by Mr. Hart: I should like to have the reasons that made you not approve and yet assent to the reductions in Mr. Blanchard's work?"

In explanation of my disapproval or dissent your report makes me say:—

"Because he could not do the other work so well while he was doing that which was taken from him."

I do not object to the form in which my reply is here put, but it requires the essential addition of a negative to make it express my sentiment. Thus, if it had run—"while he (Mr. Blanchard) was *not* doing that which was taken from him," it would then not have been needful to trouble you with this letter. My reply to Mr Hart's question was as follows:—"I assented because it seemed impossible to get Mr. Blanchard to do the work without making some arrangement of the kind—the work being of pressing and urgent nature; but I disapproved because I thought when certain duties (dak papers, &c.) were taken out of his hands he would not be able to do well the other part of his work."

I need scarcely remind newspaper men that when a person ceases to be familiar with other journals than the one on which he is employed he cannot be in such good form at the week's end for writing a summary of its news, but I must not add one word more lest "the Court" should frown. Trusting you will kindly allow this very needful correction to appear in due course,

I am, yours truly,
WILLIAM MARTIN WOOD.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE AND SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE.

RAJKOTE, 20TH JUNE.

It must be plain, even to a very superficial observer, that the Rajkumar College, established some four years ago in this locality, has greatly realized, if not surpassed many of the expectations that were formed of it in the beginning. It now stands as one of the most ably managed institutions in the whole of India. But before it could achieve this envious position it had, no doubt, to contend with many local prejudices and vexatious difficulties in the way. For to reconcile the different Durbars with their temporary separation from their children, was a task of no ordinary difficulty. Besides, the novelty of the institution—its first and the best of its kind in this country—had, as was anticipated, given occasion to many discontented fools to grumble and spread various reports detrimental to its interest. But these pessimists had soon to retire from the field as their attempts to clog the wheel proved futile. For,

"Though slander's breath may raise a storm,
It quickly does decay."

This wonderful success obtained by the College is, I believe, chiefly due to a fortuitous concourse of circumstance, tending more or less to its prosperity. In the first place, it must be owned, that the choice made of the Principal and the Vice-Principal is so very apt and commendable that but for that the College would not have been in such a healthy condition as we now see it. At the same time the Political Agent and his Assistants deserve no small amount of credit, for I may say, without fear of contradiction, that it is to their influence it would realise a far lower amount. The new that the College owes its high position. Again, what can be more fortunate for this royal seminary than the permanent appointment of Mr. Peile as the Political Agent of this province. It is quite certain, that at the hands of Mr. Peile, our quondam Director of Public Instruction and who himself is one

"Quem cæte erudit docta Minerva sinu,"

the College will receive every possible attention. His political tact and superior administrative abilities are too well known to require any special commendation from me. But, above all, the circumstance most favourable to His College is the fact that it from time to time receives a good deal of support and encouragement from the highest functionary in the Presidency. Sir Philip Wodehouse had excellent opportunities while in order to ring the Corporation, so as personally to take a sense of its duty, the citizens who are reckoned upon to provide voluntarily the means of entertaining the Prince should agree to wash their hands of the whole affair, and thus force upon the Municipality the alternative of doing nothing in honor of the Prince or of doing something in the only fair and reasonable way possible."

IN the House of Lords on May 31st, Lord Derby made the following, amongst other remarks, on the course pursued by the English Government in interceding recently between Germany and France. His Lordship said:—

One of the greatest difficulties that we had to encounter in the matter was that the Powers on this side seemed hardly able to understand or to conceive that these apprehensions, which were felt on the part of the German Government, were genuine or sincere, and that they—I won't say the French Government—but the French people, undoubtedly looked upon these apprehensions as being put forward by Germany as a mere pretext for a hostile attack. That was the impression with which we had to deal, and it appeared to Her Majesty's Government that in such a state of things a mutual misunderstanding existed which might lead to very gravest consequences. On the one hand, if the German Government continued to entertain these apprehensions of the designs of France which they expressed, the next step on their part might be a formal request to France to disontinue arming. Had such a request been made it would have been very difficult to preserve peace, and the cause of quarrel between the two nations might have been arrived. On the other hand, it will be obvious to your lordships that if the French statement believed that the apprehensions entertained by Germany were not genuine and were merely put forward as a pretext for war, such a belief on their part was not unlikely to lead to most undesirable complications. Under these circumstances, therefore, it appeared to Her Majesty's Government that much good might be done by their endeavoring, quietly and unostentatiously, to calm down these feelings of mutual suspicion and distrust entertained by the two countries. (Cheers.) It appeared to Her Majesty's Government that when two great nations are determined upon going to war with each other it is of very little use for their neighbours to attempt to interpose in the cause of peace; but that when the feeling between them is not so much one of violent irritation as of extreme mutual suspicion and distrust there is room for the friendly offices of their neighbours. We did not think that France was contemplating a renewal of the war, neither did we believe that the German Government were contemplating an act so entirely repugnant to the moral sense of Europe as that of rushing into the unprovoked war with the intention of completing the destruction of her former foe. (Cheers.) We found that the Russian Government were determined to use their best efforts in the interests of peace, and the late visit of the Emperor of Russia to Berlin furnished us with a convenient opportunity of supporting, as far as a support appeared to be necessary, the representations in favour of peace which we were led to believe the Emperor of Russia intended to make in the course of his visit to the German Capital. That is substantially what has occurred in reference to this question as far as we are concerned.

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BOMBAY.

WE hear from Rajcote that showers of rain fell at that station on the 19th and 20th instant, and that it rained generally throughout the Province.

STEALING FRUIT.—Rama Dhurma was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing a of mangoes and was on conviction sentenced to five quantity weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Rosstani Ebram was yesterday charged with this offence before Mr. P. Ryan, and having pleaded guilty was fined Rs. 20, with the option of fourteen days' hard labour.

THEFT.—Rama Babajee was yesterday placed before Mr. P. Ryan, and charged with having stolen a pitamber, belonging to Gunput Hurrichund, and was on conviction sentenced to one month's hard labour.

GAMBLING.—Esoos Mahomed and five others were yesterday charged with having been found gambling in a common gambling house, and were on conviction sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 19th June, was 47 feet 5-tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 50 feet. Total rainfall 15 inches and 32 cents.

LOITERING.—Ramchunder Balcrishna, was yesterday convicted of having been found loitering between sunset and sunrise, in a public place, he being a reputed thief, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour by Mr. P. Ryan.

HIS Excellency the Governor inaugurated the present Poona Season by holding a Levee yesterday, at which the elite of Poona were present. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, the attendance was very good.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on the body of Dwarkee, woman, an ayah in the service of Gunner Clark, of the Royal Artillery at Colaba, yesterday, when a verdict was returned to the effect that death was occasioned by natural causes.

DRUNKENNESS.—Osman Ebram, a rekla driver, was yesterday charged with having been drunk and incapable, and also with having a public conveyance for hire without having an attendant badge. The prisoner pleaded guilty when placed before Mr. P. Ryan, and was fined Rs. 5.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Ebrahim Parpia, pleaded guilty yesterday morning, when placed before the third magistrate of police and charged with having been found in possession of a quantity of Chundross for which he could not give a satisfactory account, and was accordingly sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

ASSAULTS.—Zookia Zotia, was charged yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, with having assaulted Joseph Ebram and was fined Rs. 5 with the option of a fortnight's imprisonment. Ismal Alli, a buggy driver, was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday with assaulting Jaffer Sirdar Alli, and was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan.

OUR WEATHER.—Rain fell from two to four o'clock yesterday morning, and yesterday we had in consequence a delightfully cool breeze blowing all day from the south-west. The weather is now decidedly monsoonish—little sun, little heat, with pleasantly soft showers of rain. There are several marriages on the *tapis* and our Milliners ought to have a busy time of it. Sir Charles Stavely opened the ceremonies of the season with a dinner party last evening.—*Deccan Herald.*

KURRACHEE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—This Court, which has long been notorious in Kurrachee in a variety of ways has at last engaged the attention of the Judge of the Sudder Court in Kurrachee who has called upon the Judge of the Small Cause Court for explanation and report as to the mode of conducting the business of the Court, especially as to the objectionable practice of issuing executions for money decrees by lot. A Solicitor in Kurrachee took an opportunity lately to denounce the Small Cause Court in the Sudder Court when he described it as "a public nuisance." Some reformation will probably now be effected, but apparently not before it is wanted.

SENDING DANGEROUS GOODS BY TRAIN.—Bhoga Chundraban was yesterday charged with this offence before Mr P Ryan, at the instance of Mr. J. Correya, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's booking department. From the evidence of the defendant's servant it appeared that the defendant had given him two boxes desiring him at the same time to state when asked as to their contents that they consisted of china ware, this he did and the goods were accordingly transmitted in an ordinary goods wagon, by goods train. When the train was passing the Golwood station the station master saw smoke issuing from one of the wagons he accordingly stopped the train and having opened the wagon, found some of the goods inside on fire, the fire spread furiously and the wagon had to be detached from the others in the train, and left to burn out. It subsequently transpired that the defendant's boxes, which were in the ordinary goods wagon, contained kerosene oil and other inflamable matter. The charge being clearly proved, and the defendant having no defence to make beyond a plea of "ignorance," His Worship fined him Rs 200.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins.	Cts.	FORT. Ins.	Cts.	BYCULLA Ins.	Cts
"	22nd...Tuesday	2	75	0	45	3	99
June	23rd...Wednesday ...	0	00	2	71	0	00
Previously Registered		8	95	8	88	9	87
Total fall		11	70	12	4	13	86

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE BUILDINGS.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present Captain Henry, chairman; Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Colonel Hancock, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Rajchunath Narayen, Esq., Shantaram Narayen, Esq., and the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay. The only matter of public interest brought before the meeting was the award of the arbitrators appointed to value the proposed plans of the municipal office buildings, which the Commissioner placed before the meeting.

Mr. Jacomb, Acting Municipal Commissioner, placed the award before the Council, and from what little of his remarks could be heard at the reporters' table, he was understood to say that, if the buildings were purchased, the saving in rent would be Rs. 200 a month or Rs. 7,200 a year. The rent fixed upon by the arbitrators was Rs. 4,13,323. Mr. Jacomb calculated that at the end of the five years they would have to pay Rs. 17,000 less.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee said that the only benefit they could expect to derive, then from a purchase of the buildings, would be Rs. 17,000 in five years. He thought that the valuation put by the arbitrators was rather high, and that they had proceeded upon a wrong basis in their calculations. The present rental was the basis on which calculations ought to be made. The value of property in Bombay at present was lower than what it was 1855-56. Nearly one half the landed properties were mortgaged, and as there was no chance of the mortgages being redeemed they would be thrown into the market, causing thereby a further decline. The arbitrators seemed to have proceeded on the principle that such and such a house would take so many lacs to build; but this was, Mr. Nanabhoy thought, an incorrect basis of calculation. For instance, the family house of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in the Fort would at present cost about three lacs to build, but if it was thrown into the market it would realise a far lower amount. The new High Court buildings were expected to be ready at no distant date, and then the buildings at present occupied by the Court, as well as others, would be vacant; and the owners certainly could not hope to get the same rent which they now enjoyed.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen said it was at his instance that the proposed purchase was negotiated and the matter referred to arbitration. He had from the beginning thought that the valuation, whoever the arbitrators were, would be made on the basis of the rental which the buildings would at present fetch, that is Rs. 1,500 a month, and no more. He had calculated that the amount of purchase money would not exceed three lacs at most; but the arbitrators had fixed the amount at Rs. 4,13,000, that is Rs. 1,13,000 more; and he would, therefore, propose that the award be not accepted. The Council had the option of rejecting it.

Mr. Shantaram—We have tried the experiment of arbitration, and as it has turned out costly, we don't wish to accept it. I second Mr. Raghunath Narayen.

The Commissioner said one of the arbitrators, Mr. Mathews, had not signed the award, because he considered the valuation too high.

It was then proposed by Mr. Raghunath Narayen seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and carried unanimously, "That the Council recommend the Corporation not to accept the result of the arbitration regarding the purchase of the municipal office buildings."

A few ordinary matters were disposed of, and the Council separated.

ADDRESS TO MR. EASTWICK.

A MEETING was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Tuesday evening by the members of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, and their friends, for the purpose of welcoming Mr. E. B. Eastwick, ex-M. P. for Penrhyn, on his arrival in India, and to present him with an address from the Members of the Association.

Owing to the heavy rain which fell throughout the afternoon and evening, and also probably to the hour selected—six o'clock—which clashed most unmercifully with that most important time—the dinner-hour—the attendance, though good, was far from being large.

The guest of the evening appeared shortly at the time appointed accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. M. Wood and several of the leading members of the Association.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, having taken the chair, said: Gentlemen—I feel that in one respect it is unnecessary for me to introduce Mr. Eastwick to you. He has been before your eyes ever since he left this country, and you have seen and heard of what he has done, and is still trying to do for it. It is only perhaps as his oldest European friend at present in Bombay, that I have consented to preside at this meeting. I was introduced years ago to Mr. Eastwick by a member of a highly distinguished family, General Dickenson, and Mr. Eastwick will probably remember, if he does not, I do most clearly, (and with pleasure,) the time we spent together at that popular Sanitarium—Mahableshwur. We had adventures there which I am sure he has not forgotten. One in particular I may without digressing too much relate to you. It was evening and we were returning from exploring some of the rocks, one of which bears the name of one of our Governors, when an immense tiger suddenly bounded out and ran directly for Mr. Eastwick just at that moment my foot slipt, and partly out of jest, and partly involuntarily I screamed out, the animal hearing my shout was diverted from the path he was pursuing, and Mr. Eastwick and I continued our way home without further interruption. That night that tiger killed a man, next day he killed a woman, and the day after he killed a child; but the following day owing to Mr Eastwick's and my exertions a party was organized which went out and bagged him. But it was not through such incidents as these that Mr. Eastwick and I established our friendship, no, it was through the literary engagements and studies we were both occupied with, which as time passed on strengthened the bonds of friendship between us. During the first three or four years Mr. Eastwick spent in India, he made good use of his time, and passed not only in Hindustani and Mahratti, but also

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR—LOSS OF MANY LIVES.

We regret to record the occurrence of an accident in the harbour during the squall on Tuesday morning, by which an unusually large number of lives have been lost. It appears that a prow, with about 65 or 70 coolies on board, left Carnac Bunder on Tuesday morning for the ship *Jane Law*, which was then lying off Moody Bay. When close to the ship, the prow, unfortunately, got foul of the anchor chain of a coal barge, No. 3,615, and got upset by the force of the wind and tide. The boatswain of the Jane Law and two other men, as soon as they saw the accident, put off in a native boat, and by their praiseworthy exertions were the means of saving about 25 of the coolies, who were placed in security on board the coal barge. They also picked up two men who were found to be dead, by name Lodha Padamsey and Rowjee Ambajee. Some more men were picked up by a couple of native boats that were at the scene of the accident. Of native apathy, possibly in its worst phase, a more forcible illustration could not be given than was furnished on this occasion, when men, in whose power it was to save the lives of their fellow-creatures, looked on with a criminal indifference upon those whom they saw drowning before their eyes. It is distinctly stated that Captain Mitchell, of the Jane Law, requested the tindals of other boats that were close to his ship at the time to go to the assistance of the drowning coolies, but they refused to do so. Thirty-three of the survivors were brought on shore; and with six others who could not be taken off from the coal barge on Tuesday evening in consequence of the state of the weather, the total number of persons rescued is thirty nine. The exact number of persons drowned has not been ascertained. The boatswain of the Jane Law thinks there were from sixty to seventy men in the prow. The police authorities estimate the number at from sixty-five to seventy; while a labourer, who was examined before the Coroner, said he saw about thirty coolies went on board the prow at Carnac Bunder. The number of persons picked up by the two native boats is not known. The owner of the prow is one Luximon Jevajee. The tindal and three of his calassees have turned up, and the police are making enquiries as to the coolies who are missing from their homes. Up to yesterday eighteen were missing.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday afternoon at Carnac Bunder in view of the bodies of Lodha Padamsey and Rowjee Ambajee, and was adjourned until Friday next in order to give the police time to make further enquiry. The subjoined evidence was adduced at the inquest :—

George Brown, deposed, I am the boatswain of the ship Jane Law now lying in Bombay harbour. About 8-20 this morning I was on the poop of my ship, when I saw a boat astern containing coolies, who were coming off to our ship to discharge cargo. She was under sail. I saw the boat go athwart the moorings of a coal barge that was lying astern of our ship, and suddenly she capsized. The people in the boat clung to the bottom. The Captain gave orders for the ship's dinghy and two others to jump into the ship's dinghy and go and rescue as many of the people as we could. I immediately did so, and amongst others I picked up both the deceased; the bodies were floating on the water, and when I got them into the dinghy they were dead. The wind was high, when the boat with the work people capsized, but the accident was caused by the boat fouling against the moorings of the coal barge. At the most only fifteen minutes elapsed from the time the boat capsized until I had succeeded in recovering the bodies of the deceased. I think there were between sixty and seventy men in the boat.

Cross-by, woman, deposed, the deceased Lodha Paddamsay was my husband, and about sixty years of age. He was in the service of Khima Lohana. He left the house at about 6 A.M., this morning to go to his work at the bunder. He was then quite well. About 9 A.M. to-day I was informed that the deceased had been drowned in the sea by the capsizing of a boat in which he was. He was in the habit of going on board of ships in the harbour every day; his work took him on board. I do not know the manner of his work. I came to the Carnac Bunder soon after I heard that he had been drowned and saw his dead body lying in this shed. There are no marks of violence on it.

Anna Rowjee then deposed: I am a labourer engaged in unloading coal from vessels in the harbour. About o'clock this morning, I and about 30 other labourers embarked on board a boat from the Carnac Bunder to go on board a ship in the harbour to discharge coal. There were five boatmen on board the boat. We left the bunder under sail; there was no cargo in the boat. There was a ghaut at the helm. We went towards the shipping and when we neared the ship to which we were going, the boat suddenly capsized. Before the boat capsized our boatmen had commenced to lower the sail, and whilst they were engaged in doing so our boat ran foul of the mooring chain of a coal barge, that was lying astern of the vessel to which we were going. The deceased was on board when she capsized. The wind was very high when the boat capsized. The boat was an ordinary sized grow. The deceased, Lodha Padamsey was employed as a tallyman.

Gunga, woman, deposed, the deceased Rowjee Ambajee was my husband, and about 50 years of age; he was a pensioned sepoy from the 19th Regiment, N. I., and at the time he was a labourer and used to go on board ship in the harbour to discharge coal. At 6 A.M. to-day he left his house to go to his work in the harbour. He was then quite well. About 9 A.M. I was informed that deceased had been drowned in the sea, and that his body was lying at the Carnac Bunder. I came here and saw the dead body of the deceased.

The inquest was then adjourned to to-morrow, when it will be held at the Coroner's residence at Byculla at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Amba Harry, a bindoo, aged thirty who described himself as the tindal of the ill-fated prow, was yesterday placed by superintendent Moffat before Mr. P. Ryan, and charged with having knowingly or negligently conveyed persons for hire by water in a vessel, under such circumstances as to endanger life.

The charge having been preferred in a mere matter of form, the prisoner was remanded until Monday the 28th instant at noon, pending the result of the adjourned inquest, the inquiries which the police are making, and the recovery of the remaining bodies supposed to have been lost.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, June 4.)

The business transacted in Parliament during the past week has not been of an important nature. In he Lords a motion by Lord Russell for copies of the correspondence which had passed between Her Majesty's Government and that of the other European Powers on subjects relating to the peace of Europe was negatived. The Duke of Cambridge's recent speech on the condition of the Army, has given rise to some discussion as far as regards our reserve, and the question of conscription. In the Commons, the recent return for Tipperary has been amended by inserting the name of Captain Moore for that of the late Mr. Mitchel. Sir J. Hay has called the attention of the House to the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy. Last night a question concerning the mode of defraying the expenses of the Prince of Wales's visit to India met with a sharp rebuff from Mr. Disraeli.

The visit of the King and Queen of Sweden to the Emperor of Germany has terminated. The meeting is reported as being a very cordial one.

Military operations between the Carlists and the Royalists have been resumed in Spain. General Dorregaray, the Carlist leader, is reported to be seriously wounded.

A religious riot has occurred in Antwerp, which has required the aid of the police to quell.

The Queen is enjoying beautiful weather in Scotland; and the Prince of Wales has held a *levee* at St. James's Palace. His Royal Highness has been created a Field-Marshal in the British Army.

Sir John Foster Fitzgerald and the Marquis of Tweeddale have also been created Field-Marshals.

The Lord Mayor of London has received a deputation in support of Mr. Donald Mackenzie's scheme for inundating the Sahara Desert by means of a canal from Cape Juby, near the Canary Islands.

The Alert and Discovery, the vessels selected for the Arctic Expedition, sailed from Portsmouth on May 29.

Dr. Lushington has just given judgment in the Court of Admiralty in the case of certain claimants to portions of the Bands and Kirwee Prize Money, and has decided that the Court has no jurisdiction in the matter.

Captain Boyton has succeeded in his attempt to cross the English Channel, after a severe effort of twenty-three hours' duration.

It is not considered likely that any change will take place in the divisional command of the Indian Army until January next, when Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Russell may then be succeeded by a general officer of the Indian Army.

The failure of the Aberdare and Plymouth Iron Companies, and the suspension of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., bill-brokers, of Lombard-street, has been announced

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Augustus Hervey, M.P.; Lord Reay; Col. J. D. Browne, Bo. Es.; Lieut.-Col. Gordon, Mad. Est.; Lieut.-Col. J. Grant, late Canadian Rifles; Capt. J. H. Mardon, J. P., late 60th Reg.; Maj.-Gen. G. Rowlandson, late Mad. Art.; Vice-Admiral Scott; Dowager Lady Ford; J. Hardwicke, Esq., late Metropolitan Magistrate.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(The "Times.")

The Arctic Expedition of 1875, the object of such general interest and solicitude, and upon which so many national hopes are concentrated, left Portsmouth on its adventurous voyage at 4 o'clock precisely on Saturday last. The multitudes who assembled at Portsmouth to witness the sailing of Captain Nares and his brave companions, and the unparalleled enthusiasm with which they were received, indicate pretty clearly that a true sympathy for such an errand, and with them. There was little to see, it is true, for the spectators who made the show. Two small vessels leaving their anchorage and sailing slowly to the eastward do not constitute of themselves a spectacle to attract an immense crowd from all parts. But underlying all was the consciousness that the crews were about to enter upon a battle with Nature in her sternest aspects, and that it was for the honour of the country that this should be so.

The Lords of the Admiralty arrived at the Landport terminus about 10 o'clock, and were conveyed to the Dockyard in carriages. The party consisted of the Right Hon. G Ward Hunt, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Lord Gilford, Sir Massey Lopes, and Mr. Vernon Lushington. After breakfasting on board the Enchantress, Admiralty yacht, their Lordships proceeded on board the Alert and the Discovery, where they were received by Captain Nares and Captain Stephenson, the whole of the officers and men being drawn up on the upper deck. The inspection was something more than the usual cold formality. Their Lordships examined very closely into the condition of the ships and their equipment, and took great interest in the various ingenious contrivances which have been introduced to meet the exigencies of high Arctic latitudes and the perilous enterprise which will be undertaken next Spring when, leaving the Alert in snug winter quarters, Captain Nares sets forth on his "telescopic" journey to the Pole. They were shown the mechanical adaptations by which the rudder and screw can be almost instantly raised when in danger of being injured by the ice, recourse being had under such circumstances to the sails; the manner in which, should the condenser be damaged by concussions with ice-bergs or other obstructions, the engines can be worked under high pressure; the means by which, through the agency of self-detaching hooks, the boats can be promptly lowered and disconnected, &c. Taken below, they were told how, by excluding the icy atmosphere by means of double doors, things were kept warm and how between decks; how, by utilizing the waste heat of the galley fire, an ample supply of fresh water could be secured even in a region of perpetual ice; and how the darkness of an Arctic winter could be scattered below by means of an improved ship's lamp, the flame of which, three inches in height, afforded an illuminating power equal to 26 candles. Having completed their inspection of the ships, the officers and crews were individually introduced to their Lordships, who cordially shook each by the hand. The following is a list of the officers and crews of the ships composing the Arctic Expedition, arranged according to their number on the ship's books :—

THE ALERT.—George S. Nares, Captain; A. H. Markham, Commander; Feilham Aldrich, Senior Lieutenant; A. A. C. Parr, Lieutenant; George A. Giffard, Lieutenant; W. H. May, Lieutenant; George Le C. Egerton, Sub-Lieutenant; Thomas Colan, M.D., F. Surgeon; Edward L. Moer, M.D., Surgeon; James Wootton, Engineer; George White, Engineer; Rev. H. W. Pullen, Chaplain; C. de H. Whiddon, Assistant-Paymaster; H. W. Fielden (Captain), Naturalist. Petty Officers and Seamen :—Joseph Good, acting chief boatswain's mate; Spero Copato, captain's steward; Vincent Dominies, ship's cook; Henry Mann, shipwright; James Self, A.B.; William Maskell, A.B.; D.W Harley, captain of the forecastle; James Bridge, captain of the foretop; John N. Radmore, acting chief carpenter's mate; William P. Wolley, A.B.; George Cranston, A.B.; George J. Borroughs, ship's steward; John Shirley, second stoker; Robert Milner, leading stoker; Thomas Stuckberry, captain of the maintop; Reuben Francombe, A.B.; John Hawkins, cooper Thomas Rawlings, captain of the forecastle; John Pearson, A.B.; William Fenbrooke, A.B.; Alfred R. Peace, A.B.; John Simmonds, A.B.; James F. Cane, armourer; David Mitchell, A.B.; Robert D Symonds, A.B.; Thomas H. Simpson, A.B.; William Malley, A.B.; Thomas Jolliffe, captain of the maintop; A. C. Peterson, dog driver; Adam Pyle, captain of the foretop; Edwin Lawrence, gunner's mate; David Denchars, ice quartermaster; John Thorne, ice quartermaster; James Berrie, ice quartermaster; George Rennie, W. R.; steward; George Redstone, A.B.; Thomas Stubbs, stoker; William J. Gore, stoker; William Lorimer, A.B.; Henry Mills, signalman; James Blakely, signalman. Royal Marines :—William Wood, Colour-Sergeant, R.M.L.I.; William Eldard, private; John Rollins, private; Thomas Smith, private; George Porter, gunner, R.M.A; Elias Hill, gunner, R.M.A.; Thomas Oakley, gunner, R.M.A.

THE DISCOVERY.—H. F. Stephenson, Captain; C. J. M. Aldrich, Senior Lieutenant; C. E. Beaumont, Lieutenant; Reginald B. Fulford, Lieutenant; W. Patt Rawson, Lieutenant; R. R. Archer, Lieutenant; Belgrave Mimis, M.D., S. Surgeon; R. W. Coppinger, Surgeon; D. Cartwright, Engineer; Mathew Miller, Engineer; Charles E. Holdom, Chaplain; Thomas Mitchell, Assistant-Paymaster; Henry C. Hart, Naturalist. Petty Officers and Seamen :—James Shepherd, cooper; John E. Smith, sailmaker; H. W. Edwards, A.B.; George W. Lonsmore, ship's steward; Joseph Cole, mate; George Bryant, captain of the maintop; James Cooper, second captain of the maintop; Benjamin Wyatt, A.B.; Frank Chatel, Captain of the forecastle; Daniel Gerard, A.B.; Michael Regan, A.B.; David Stewart, captain of the foretop; Jeremiah Rourke, S. stoker; Thomas Chalkley A. B.; Jonah Geer, W. R. steward; John Hodges, A.B.; James Thornback, A.B.; George Thornton, captain of the forecastle; Alfred Hindle, A.B.; Peter Craig, A.B.; William Ward, armourer; George Leggatt, A. B.; R. W. Hitchcock, A. B.; Edward C. Heddy, acting chief carpenter's mate; Thomas Plumb, stoker; Thomas Simmons, captain of the forecastle; Samuel Bulley, stoker; William R. Sweet, stoker; William Dougall, ice quartermaster; Edward Taws, ice quartermaster; Alexander Gray, ice quartermaster; George R. Sarah, R. Steward; George Bunyan, third-class quarter's mate; Henry Windsor, sergeant of the crew; John S. Saggers, A.B.; James Phillips, W. R. cook. Royal Marines; W. C. Wellington, sergeant; Wilson Dobing, gunner; John Group, gunner; Ed Raynor, gunner, R.M.A.; W. Hatter, private; Thomas Parks, private; John Murray, private; and Henry Petty, private

At the conclusion of the inspection of each ship the First Lord, addressing the officers and men, said they had everything on board which could be desired for their safety, well being, and comfort, that the eyes of the whole civilized world were fixed upon the Expedition, and that the prayers and best wishes of all their countrymen would go with them in the prosecution of their arduous undertaking. In conclusion, the First Lord wished the crews of each ship God-speed, and, with his colleagues, shook hands with their Captains. The hearty cheers which were given by the crews at his Lordship's parting salutation of "Good-bye, sir!" as he went over the side, the inspection terminated. No sooner had the excitement caused by the visit of the Lords Commissioners ended than the enthusiasm of the crews was raised by a thoughtful telegraphic farewell from Her Majesty at Balmoral, addressed to Captain Nares. The Royal message was as follows :—

"I earnestly wish you and your gallant companions every success, and I trust that you may safely accomplish the important duty you have so bravely undertaken."

To this gracious proof of Her Majesty's sympathy with the Expedition, Captain Nares promptly telegraphed the following reply :—

"I feel deeply the greathonour Her Majesty has done myself and the other members of the Expedition in wishing us success. Her Majesty may depend on all doing their duty."

Subsequently a packet from the queen was received on board each vessel, addressed to the respective Commanders; but, as they were reverently laid aside for the present, and will not be opened until the ships are well out to sea, it is impossible to state the form in which Her Majesty's regard has in this instance taken.

In the meantime an attractive and animated scene was being enacted on Southsea Common. The troops in the garrison, including the Artillery from Hilsea, the regiments in the outlying forts, the Royal Marines from Gosport, and the Hants Artillery Militia, were early under arms for the purpose of celebrating the official anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, and as 11 o'clock drew near regiment after regiment with its band playing inspiring airs, debouched upon the Common. The crowd at this time was very great. Thousands had arrived by early trains and steamers, under the impression that the Arctic vessels would leave the harbour at noon, and, finding that the hour had been changed to 4 o'clock, they concentrated their attention for the time being upon the military spectacle. There are few towns in the country which can suddenly assume a festive appearance as Portsmouth. Practice has made it well-nigh perfect in this respect; but the wealth of bunting which it possesses, and the number of spars which it has always at hand on which to display it, give it an immense advantage in the way of embellishment. On Saturday its transformation was complete. The ships in the harbour, the Valorous and the Zealous at Spithead, and the yachts and other small craft along the beach were dressed with the whole signalling code, and flags fluttered from the piers, hotels, coastguard stations, and other conspicuous situations. When, too, the troops had been disposed in line, beginning with the Artillery nearest the saluting battery, and ending with the Royal Marine Light Infantry far to the eastward, and flanked at either end by a mounted battery, the scene became most animated. With the first stroke of 12 o'clock there came a bright flash, a puff of smoke, and a dull report from the garrison saluting platform; and when the twenty-first discharge had been fired, the mounted battery on the right of the alignment took up the fire. Then a roar of fi-ra ran along the line for about a mile and back again; and when this had been repeated three times, the *feu de joie* was finished. After the men, taking time from their General, Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., had given the regulation cheer with fine effect, the troops were formed into three brigades, under the command of Colonel Williams, A.D.C., of the Royal Marine Artillery; Colonel Clavell, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry; and Colonel Willis, C.B., of the 26th Regiment; and were put through the usual evolutions of the past in slow and quick time, to the enlivening strains of the concentrated bands. The proceedings occupied until 2 o'clock.

While the military were interesting the multitude on the Common, a scene of a very different character was going on in the Dockyard. The Lords of the Admiralty had taken their departure at 2h minutes past 12, and the day being a Departmental holyday, the yard was strictly closed to all but the friends of the crews. It was felt that the parting sorrow of brave men should not be broken in upon by the intrusion of a mob. And it was no ordinary parting which was about to ensue between the devoted crews and those they held dear. Portsmouth is accustomed to the domestic severances which occur on the departure of ships for distant stations. These are the sad but inevitable concomitants of a sailor's life and for which they are prepared. But the Alert and the Discovery were on the point of sailing whither no letter could reach them and whence no news could be received. For three years or so the officers and men would be as absolutely cut off from the world of the living as if they were dead. The ships lay, with crews and their bows already in the stream, ready to start. They had signalled from the mizenmasts for "permission to part company," an "affirmative" response was fluttering from the Duke of Wellington close at hand and however was all that connected them with the shore. On the neighbouring jetties the relatives and friends were assembled to bid the explorers good-bye. It was noticed that there were few ladies present. There were some wives belonging to the blue-jackets clinging about the ships; but as the vessels had been open to the relatives of the crews from early morning, the wives and sweethearts of those on board had already taken their last farewell. As the hour of sailing approached the stillness in the crowded harbour became positively oppressive. A last 4 o'clock sounded from the Dockyard clock, and with the very first stroke the two ships moved from jetties. The transfiguration which hereupon ensued was startling and overpowering. So intently had the eyes of the spectators been directed upon the ships that no one seemed aware of the pictorial accession of the scene, but with the actual starting of the Expedition everything appeared to spring into life. The decks of the noble ships that lined the jetties, the yards and ratlings of the men-of-war in the stream, and the shores on both sides were clad with people. "Good-bye and best wishes for your success" was signalled from the flagship. "Thanks and farewell" was signalled back, and as the Alert and the Discovery, piloted by the Fire Queen, with Admirals Elliot and M'Clintock and Captain Sullivan on board, and accompanied by the Heather Bell and other steamers, sailed down the harbour channel, such cheers upon cheers rent the air as were never before heard in Portsmouth. The rigging of the St. Vincent training ship presented a sight that will not be easily forgotten. It was a dense, unbroken, living mass that extended from the bulwarks and covered the topmost sky gear, and the roar which the lads gave forth as the vessels passed was heard far above the general dispason. Indeed, the excitement communicated itself to the crews of the Expedition, for soon some adventurous seamen clambered to the mastheads and skylarked upon the verge of the yardarms, while Captains Nares and Stephenson, Commander Markham (who is accompanied to Disco by his brother, Mr. Clements Markham), and the other officers acknowledged the plaudits of the multitude from the bridge. Turning up the eastward channel to the Spit buoy, the scene that met the eyes of the crew was truly unique, and rendered the similar scenes that were presented at the same spot on the visits of the Sultan and the Shah colourless by comparison. Not only were the piers crowded to suffocation, but the sloping surfaces from the Round Tower to beyond the Breakwater opposite Southsea Castle displayed an unbroken mass of waving hats and fluttering handkerchiefs. Every square inch of shingle down to the water's edge was covered, the outer boundary of the crowd being defined by a red fringe of soldiers, the sounds of whose bands playing "Auld Lang Syne" were only faintly heard upon the water. Those who have witnessed the race-courses at Epsom on the Derby Day assert that it falls far short of the scene of Saturday. The water, too, was covered with all manner of craft, from private yachts, heading under a spread of canvas, to the smallest cockle-shell, which it seemed to be an absolute keeping of Providence to take out to sea. The day was dull and hazy but the wind which blew from the north-east was highly propitious for the Expedition. Had it blown from the westward the results would have been serious, for while the Alert was submerged 16ft. at the fore and 16f. aft, the draught of the Discovery was 15 ft. and 17 ft. The Valorous which got under way from Spithead on the appearance of the ships, and followed them at a respectful distance, was still more deeply laden. As the breeze freshened the convoys were set, jibs and flying jibs were run up, topsails and topgallant sails were bent, and the ships made rapid progress through the water. The last to leave the Alert was the little daughter of the Captain, who after being tenderly embraced by her father, was deposited in the pilot's gig and brought back by Mr. Harding. The Admirals waved the ships a last goodbye as St. Helen's and gradually the accompanying gunboats, yachts, and launches parted company, after giving the crews a last cheer and receiving in some instance small bouquets of flowers as parting gifts from those on board. The last that was seen of the two ships from the shore was as they rounded the lowlying point at Bembridge, at the extreme eastern corner of the island with the Valorous a considerable distance in their wake. The animated and excited scenes which the Explorers had just witnessed must frequently flash across their minds when pursuing their toilsome journey through the boundless solitudes of the Pole.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following letter is published in the *Times* :—

Sir,—The inhabitants of our great Eastern dependency have reason to regret that the frugal, cautious policy of the East India Company was not combined in due proportion with the more active benevolence of the Queen's Government. Instead of filling up vacancies on a fixed establishment by promotion, according to the immemorial rule, the unprecedented device was extemporised of giving promotion and pension after fixed terms of service, with the result that there is not only an army of field-officers with hardly any subalterns, but every officer is irresistibly tempted to remain to the last, closing every door of promotion except mere length of service. The pecuniary burden of this strange arrangement falls with crushing weight on famines in the extreme, but "Nunkey pays for all." This would have been simply impossible if it had been an English instead of an Indian liability. The difference is between paying yourself and leaving others to pay. The check of the English taxpayer, acting through the Press and his representatives in Parliament, is quick and effectual to anticipate the first beginnings of mischief. The Indian taxpayer, though numbered by hundreds of millions, and having the most affecting claims upon us, are, in this point of view, a mere abstraction. "It will only be a charge upon the Indian revenue" is the strongest impression made by the financial future of any proposed administrative arrangement.

Another such case has now occurred. The Queen's Government showed a true sense of its great responsibility by establishing the most perfect mode of selecting and training civil servants the world had ever seen, and, in order to attach the flower of our youth to the service of India, official tables were published showing the rates of pay to be expected after specified periods of service. These arrangements were based upon a pledge which had been given by Lord Dalhousie, that the appointments in the Punjab and Oude should be filled in equal proportion by civilians and military officers. Large numbers of civilians were sent out during many years, but, unhappily, the posts to fill which they had been appointed had not been assured to them by any security stronger than the public faith. The non-regulation provinces belonged to the old domain of patronage, backed in each instance by private pressure from home; and a cavalry officer with no experience of civil work could, without fear of consequences, be appointed to a deputy commissionership in a province in which ten out of eleven deputy commissioners were already military men. For its absurdity this process reminds one of the old receipt for dressing a cucumber, ending by throwing it out of window. The best civilians are sacrificed, stimulated, sharpened, and then they are left to rot and ferment. "The excess of civilians intended for those provinces now weighs like an incubus on the unhappy North-West, and prevents a civilian of the succeeding years from having any hope of promotion for years to come." The claim for relief is based on the fact that the present hopeless block of promotion in the services in Northern India is due entirely to the action of the Government in sending out large numbers of civilians during many years, and then declining or neglecting to employ them in the very posts to fill which they had been appointed to the service." Since 1853 a large number of newly appointed civilians have been posted to the lowest grades in the non-regulation provinces, but this has only increased the stagnation. To the almost insuperable difficulties of good administration in India, therefore, must now be added the just discontent of those upon whose cordial co operation the success of that administration depends.

To remedies have been proposed with the facile reckinsness induced by the habit of drawing, without thought of ulterior results, upon the inexhaustible fund of Indian endurance—that is, first, the adoption into the Civil Service of the Staff Corps principle of increase of pay according to length of service; and, secondly, that a fixed sum should be at once, granted, sufficiently large to purchase the retirement of fifty of the senior officials in the provinces which are worst off. That the first expedient should have been suggested in the face of our dire experience of this plan in the military branch of the service is another proof of the readiness with which sacrifices are made at other people's expense; while the second would bribe public servants, at the public charge, to quit the public service at the period of their fullest maturity for work. Against such miserable and scarcely honest shifts, I raise my humble protest. Those who have brought our nation into the scrape are, for the most part, still living among us. They have shown what they can do in the interests of our European officers; let them try whether they are equally fertile of resource in devising means of doing justice to the greatest trust ever confided by God to man—the well-being of the people of India.—I am, &c.,

London. C. E. TREVELYAN.

CAPTAIN BOYTON.

(By the "Daily Telegraph's" Special Correspondent.)

The end crowns the labour; and a complete and signal success has rewarded the perseverance and courage of which the Prince of Wales spoke admiringly in his letter to Captain Boyton. The Channel has actually been crossed by a man in a waterproof suit, floating on his back, and paddling himself along feet foremost, with only the questionable aid of a toy sail such as one may see briefly flapping across the Serpentine on a schoolboy's boat. The waters of the Channel had been already pronounced by Captain Boyton to be the saltest he ever tasted; and other navigators to whom they have been longer known declare them to be the most cross-grained and uncertain. The nature of their currents is legion; and it not unfrequently happens, of course, that any one of these will set dead against the side, or across it, like one impetuous crowd shouldering its mad way against another. It took many days of careful calculation to lay down Captain Boyton's course on the Admiralty chart; and a curious piece of Vandyking it is—as like as possible, indeed, to the path of the "little old man very how-come-you-so," who, making his long way home in the darkness of the night-season, "walked like a crab, left and right." It is easy to understand how Captain Boyton may have done well in one hour and badly in the next; how, after a protected struggle, the report of his progress would have disheartened anybody ignorant of the peculiar difficulties which were to be overcome by ceaseless paddling; and how for a long time he appeared to be, and actually was, travelling round the Varne buoy instead of steering for the cliffs of Dover. Hence, the pigeon-messages which have already been published would be an inexplicable riddle as to the distance and time successively "logged" were not the fluctuations of the voyage reasonably considered. On the whole, Captain Boyton had favourable weather on his side. For a good part of the four-and-twenty hours' paddling it was perfectly calm; and this was especially the case at the end of the voyage, when a tickling patch of the tide was being slowly and warily made, for the landing. Do not let us, with this fact in view, hastily conclude that the French pilot's plan, for the first trial, was a bad one. It led Captain Boyton well over the greater part of the distance; and it might have landed him in safety if, the sea running high his careful guide had not declined the responsibility of proceeding further at night, and on a perilous shore. It was this weather when our English contingent left Falkestone in the Prince Ernest; but a few twinkling stars were seen by fits and starts through the send as day sleepily dawned, and the light above Cape Grisnez was extinguished. Mr. Eignault and Mr. Michael Boyton sent up rockets and burned signal-lights in the bows of the steamer; and a similar demonstration of pyrotechny was exchanged from the shore, whereon a bonfire was burning.

At three o'clock, French time, and to the very minute, Boyton launched himself into the heavy surf. His spirits then, as to the last moment of his tremendous feat, were as buoyant as his dress. No boat accompanied him from shore, the breakers deterring any attempt as such an escort; and this very cause of his having put off from the ragged point of French coast, alone, is an interesting though not essentially important fact in the story of his memorable enterprise. A flight of rockets rushed up against the calm morning sky as Boyton sallied forth, and he was presently described from the Prince Ernest, paddling northward from the shore, his face slightly raised, so that his line of vision might be just above his feet. This posture of the head would appear to be very irksome; but the truth is that a buoyant pad at the base of the skull supports it as easily as a pillow—more easily than some pillows by a very great deal. Captain Boyton had abandoned the idea of using his screw propeller, and had left it with other apparatus ashore, not wishing to encumber himself with any excess of cargo. It wanted yet an hour to the time of high water, and when this period came the tide ran to eastward up till seven o'clock. At a quarter-past four Boyton came alongside the steamer, and begged that a boat might be sent off to fetch those gentlemen who had kindly attended to his wants, and who, if left at Cape Grisnez, would probably have to walk back to Boulogne, a distance of more than thirteen English miles. In obedience to this request, urged in forcible language, a boat was lowered with Captain Dane and Mr. Michael Boyton in her, the Prince Ernest putting back to shore. We had lost sight of Captain Boyton while standing back to Cape Grisnez; but it was well known that he must be going the north-easterly course, and when we overtook him he reported his condition as "first class," and desired to be informed how many of us were sick. At a quarter to eight he hoisted his sail; but in another fifteen minutes or less he took it in again, the wind being contrary. He got the ebb tide at nine, and was carried westward till two, at which hour he was three miles off the Varne Buoy. Meanwhile let us take note of occurrences in the shore and at all events. It had needed much thought and exercise of medical prudence to determine the dietary for Captain Boyton on this his second essay to grapple with the turbulent waves which divide our English coast from the Continent of Europe. Plainly, the mixture of brandy, cock tail, Leibig's extract, and egg-flip which was administered to him on his former voyage agreed neither with his taste nor his stomach. It behoved, therefore, that some dietetic plan more presentable and efficient, if not quite so original and ingenious, should now be tried. There happened to be on board the Prince Ernest, Dr. Benjamin Howard, of New York, who, having overtaxed his energies in ministering to the health of other people, is travelling in Europe for the benefit of his own. Besides being a physician of high repute, Dr. Howard is also the honorary secretary of the only Humane Society as yet established in the United States. Accordingly Dr. Howard was applied to for advice and assistance. On first going off to visit Captain Boyton, the friendly doctor found him paddling mechanically as in a dream. He was drowsy, he said, and hardly knew whether he was awake or asleep. It required some little persuasion on Dr. Howard's part to induce him to take some strong tea with its underdons beef, eaten sandwich fashion; and to abjure any spirits or other stimulant till the end of his task. After the tea, Boyton's lethargy completely left him. He never once felt disposed to sleep, nor ever slackened his energy for an instant, feeling only sometimes obliged to stretch his arms as a relief to the constrained attitude and fatigue of paddling. With each repast the physician gave his robust young patient a cigar. "It is the last thing," said Dr Howard, "that I would give another man than Boyton, in such circumstances; but it is the second thing I would give to him. Smoking while on the water is a habit so confirmed in Boyton that a cigar is more than a physical support to him; it is a moral support, and that means a great deal." The wisdom of Dr Howard's regimen, both in the firmness and in the concessions with which he professed it, was proved in time. Neither Captain Boyton nor anybody else doubts that it was a quibbler as to the propriety of the strong tea in place of brandy, he must be silenced by the simple record of facts. It was at twenty minutes to twelve that Dr. Howard took him the first ration of under cooked beef and the green tea, with a cigar.

By two in the afternoon he had got into the flood again, and had once more changed his course from west to east. Sunshine—pleasant enough to those on board the steamer—fell cruelly on the upturned face of Captain Boyton, emanating with the brine. The glare was full in the brave fellow's eyes, and he must have felt inexpressible relief when, at half-past three, the sky was overcast, even though an ugly squall was bearing down upon us, and the sea was rougher than it had hitherto been. The squall momentarily stopped us little more than an hour, during which time the tide strengthened, and Boyton could but just hold his own. Going back a little in our story, it is to be recorded that the precise point at which he touched our English coast, hitherto nameless, will henceforward be known as Boyton Rock. Seated in the stern sheets of the boat with Mr. Merridew by his side, Captain Boyton was rowed to the steamer, and came on board amid such a welcome as he deserved. He was to all appearances, free from any stiffness of body or limb; for he mounted the side as nimbly as any sailor could have done, in a grab that made him look like a forked porpoise. His face was painfully inflamed, and his eyes had suffered severely; but relief was at hand as soon as he had descended to his cabin, where Dr. Howard anointed the tender skin which had been for twenty-three hours and a half exposed to sea-spray, rain, sun, and wind. Dr. Diver, of Southsea, and other medical men among the invited guests, were asked to be present at the examination of Captain Boyton, and to certify his state. This was in no respect abnormal, his pulse being as temperate as that of a man who had undergone neither physical suffering nor mental excitement. The temperature of his body was totally unaffected, and was simply the same that is consistent with health. At the Prince Earnest steamed past Dover on her way to Folkestone she was saluted with ten guns from the battery, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes and the union Jack in response. At Folkestone Pier more powder was burned on a smaller scale; and the courteous Harbour Master, as he looked down on the steamer's deck, said he thought that little expenditure of blank cartridge was well deserved. The pale faces of gentlemen at the Pavilion Hotel, who had gone to bed late, and had been aroused early, met us with inquiring and somewhat sleepy eyes, and to all questions the answer was, "*He has done it.*"

On Saturday afternoon Captain Boyton was entertained at Folkestone by the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, The Hon. J. Byng, the deputy-chairman (in the absence of Sir E. Watkin), presided, and proposed the health of the gallant captain amidst prolonged cheers. In reply, Captain Boyton said his sole object in crossing the Channel was humanity—(cheers)—and now that he had accomplished it he was satisfied, and he did not think there was money enough in all England to tempt him to do it again. After the trip he found himself tolerably warm, 95 degrees—(laughter)—which was pretty high; but in his voyage he did not place himself as a shipwrecked man would in his dress. He would naturally lie-to and wait to be picked up. He would not steer as he (the Captain) did for any particular point, but his only way was to go right at it, and do it, and show what could be done in his dress. He had shown what could be done, and he guessed he would not do it again. (Laughter.) Captain Dane was very encouraging. On the way he told him it was only three miles from shore, when it must have been almost three times three miles. Anyhow they seemed to him to be the longest three mile-he ever steered in all his life. (Cheers and laughter.) Captain Boyton proposed "Prosperity to the South-Eastern Railway Company;" and the Hon. Mr. Byng, and Mr. J. Shaw, the manager, Captain Dane and Captain Jones, the harbour master, whose healths had been coupled with the toast, severally returned thanks.

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Bombay, 10th April 1875.

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By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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